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Shuttle Lands; Mission Called Success

The Associated Press
EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, California — Discovery's international crew guided the space shuttle Monday to a perfect dawn landing on a desert runway to conclude a flight hailed as one of the most successful of the 18 shuttle missions.

As the shuttle rolled to a stop, it dug a trough in the sand six inches (15 centimeters) deep, indicating a possible repetition of the brake problem that has routed the landing site of the shuttles from Florida to this desert base.

Because brakes locked up on a Discovery during an April landing on the concrete runway at Florida's Kennedy Space Center, all shuttles are being returned to the softer,

open lake bed of Edwards until the brakes have been redesigned. That means the next four or five flights will end at Edwards.

Five Americans, a French test pilot and a Saudi Arabian prince touched down at 6:12 A.M. after a weeklong journey. During their trip, they launched a record four satellites and their ship served as a laser target in an experiment that was part of U.S. research for a space-based missile defense.

"This was one of the most successful missions of the shuttle program," said Jesse W. Moore, the shuttle project director. "All of our objectives on this flight were achieved. The crew successfully launched three communications

satellites, and the Spartan satellite should give astronomers a lot of scientific information."

Among the goals of the Spartan was to scan the core of the Milky Way for evidence of black holes, stars theorized to be so dense that light cannot escape their gravitational pull.

On Sunday, the astronauts held a televised news conference, answering questions from the control center in Houston. It was dominated by questions directed by foreign journalists at Prince Sultan al-Saud of Saudi Arabia and Colonel Patrick Baudry of France. The Americans, John M. Fabian, Steven R. Nagel and the U.S. Navy commander, John O. Creighton, did not speak at all, and Shannon W. Lucid only briefly.

A Slayer of Malcolm X Freed

United Press International
NEW YORK — One of three men convicted in the 1965 murder of Malcolm X, the black leader, was freed Monday after having served a little more than his minimum 20-year sentence. Muhammad Abdul Aziz, 46, who insisted he was innocent, was one of three members of the Nation of Islam convicted of the shooting.

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Spanish Fisherman Is Slain

Reuters
BILBAO, Spain — A Spanish fisherman was shot dead Monday in the northern port of Lequeitio in what appeared to be an attack by Basque separatist gunmen, the police said.



Police examine debris left by a suitcase bomb that exploded Sunday at Tokyo's international airport at Narita.

Jet Blasts Called Terrorism

(Continued from Page 1)
tional airports in Canada to Asia, Europe and Africa originating in Canada.

The search for victims and for clues to the cause of the Air-India crash continued Monday. The Irish authorities, revising an earlier count, said 130 bodies had been found in the sea and air search Sunday and Monday.

Helicopters ran a grisly airlift from the crash site to a temporary morgue in an airport building in the southern Irish city of Cork. In San Sebastian, Spain, a spokesman for a maritime radio said Monday the captain of a Pan-

manian ship had reported seeing the Air-India jet explode in the air, turn over twice and plunge into the Atlantic Ocean.

Jesus Ferreira of the station Onda Pesquera said that Esteban Fraile, speaking from his container ship to his company in London, described seeing the jet fly above him and then watching "what he said was the rear part of the plane" explode.

He said that the conversation was not recorded, and that the operator who monitored it did not know the captain's nationality nor the name of his ship.
(AP, WP, UPI, NYT)

WORLD BRIEFS

Agca Asserts He Can Raise the Dead

ROME (Reuters) — Mehmet Ali Agca said Monday he could raise people from the dead as he testified in the trial of four other Turks and three Bulgarians accused of complicity with him in the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II in 1981.

"I will bring back to life a person who is scientifically dead, provided the Vatican acknowledges I am Jesus Christ," Mr. Agca told the court. Shown a photograph taken in St. Peter's Square after he shot and wounded the pontiff, Mr. Agca said people who appeared to be running away were "criminals of the Bulgarian government and Kremlin."

The prosecution alleges that Bulgarian agents employed Mr. Agca and Turkish associates to assassinate the pope on May 13, 1981. Mr. Agca said a Turkish gunman, Ormer Ay, now imprisoned in Turkey, was with him as well as another defendant, Oral Celik, who is being tried in his absence.

Jamaica Disrupted by General Strike

KINGSTON, Jamaica (AP) — A general strike, called by major unions protesting layoffs and the high cost of living, spread Monday across this Caribbean island and union leaders said the protest would last at least three days.

A walkout by water commission workers cut off water in the northern coast resort city of Montego Bay, and leaders of other utilities indicated they were joining the job action. Commercial flights were delayed because of a job action by some air traffic controllers. Prison guards, postal workers, bank employees and workers at a variety of private companies joined the strike.

Police said the protests had been peaceful and that soldiers and police were keeping streets clear of debris and burning tires that were being piled up as roadblocks. The strike was called by six major unions to protest layoffs and the high cost of living, according to E. Lloyd Taylor, general secretary of the Jamaica Association of Local Government Officers.

Tamil Attack Reported in Sri Lanka

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (Reuters) — Tamil separatist guerrillas attacked a hospital Monday and fought a gunbattle with troops, breaking a weeklong truce in Sri Lanka, official sources said.

One guerrilla was killed in the clash in northwest Mannar district. The shooting occurred when the guerrillas in a jeep charged into the hospital and opened fire on 15 soldiers escorting a colleague for treatment. The guerrillas fled, leaving behind the jeep and two rifles, the sources said. No casualties were reported among the soldiers.

It was the first reported clash between guerrillas, fighting for a separate state for minority Tamils, and security forces since the government said last Tuesday that five major rebel groups had agreed to stop hostilities.

Louisiana Legislator Switches to GOP

WASHINGTON (UPI) — John W. Scott, a Louisiana state representative and a member of the Democratic National Committee, became the latest prominent Democrat to join the Republican Party, it was announced Monday.

The Republican National Committee distributed copies of a letter from Mr. Scott to Paul Kirk Jr., chairman of the Democratic National Committee, on the opening day of the 386-member committee's summer meetings in Washington. In the letter, Mr. Scott announced his decision to switch parties.

Frank J. Fahrenkopf, Republican national chairman, expressed delight with Mr. Scott's decision and invited him to speak to the Republican National Committee, which is meeting Thursday through Saturday in Atlanta.

U.S. Aide Walks Out of Moscow Talks

MOSCOW (Reuters) — A senior U.S. Embassy official walked out of a Moscow meeting commemorating the founding of the United Nations on Monday, accusing Soviet Foreign Ministry officials of having deliberately insulted Washington.

The embassy counselor, Mark Parris, left the meeting because of references by Soviet officials to the United States that he considered "gratuitously offensive," an embassy spokesman, Jerry Verner, said. He declined to say exactly which remarks caused offense, but other diplomats present said a senior Soviet Foreign Ministry official, Vladimir Petrovsky, and a Soviet expert on American affairs, Georgy Arbatov, had made fierce attacks on U.S. foreign policy.

The meeting had been arranged for ambassadors, but most Western states sent lesser-ranking diplomats. Only the American representative walked out.

4 Killed, 20 Injured in Indian Riots

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — Fighting on Monday between Hindus and Muslims in Ahmedabad left four persons dead and 20 injured, despite efforts by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to restore order in Gujarat state.

Three persons were stabbed to death in the violence over job and college quotas for underprivileged groups, according to the news agency Press Trust of India. A fourth died when a bomb he was making exploded in his home. Nearly 200 people have died since the fighting began.

The government jobs policy which led to the violence has been suspended, but leaders of protests have rejected recent government peace plans. The latest violence erupted as Mr. Gandhi sent five senior officials to Ahmedabad to try to halt the fighting.

For the Record

The European Football Union said Monday in Bern that it had received formal appeals from Liverpool and Juventus against penalties imposed last week on the English and Italian clubs.

The Yugoslav government conveyed its regret Monday to the Austrian chargé d'affaires in Belgrade over the fatal shooting of a Czechoslovakian trying to flee into Austria, a Yugoslav Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

J. David Dominelli, a San Diego financier, was sentenced Monday to 20 years in prison for a multimillion-dollar investment swindle. Mr. Dominelli, who was convicted of four counts of fraud and tax evasion, must also pay restitution to an estimated 1,000 investors and pay more than \$2 million in back taxes.
(AP)

Afghanistan and Pakistan ended Monday a fourth round of talks aimed at finding a political solution to the Afghan conflict, a UN spokeswoman said. There was no word on the outcome of the talks.
(Reuters)

U.S. Plan in Sudan Falts

(Continued from Page 1)

we'd only started. And the rains are coming."

According to Emil Steinkraus of CARE, a U.S. organization under AID contract to distribute sorghum in Kordofan, lack of fuel has halved deliveries of grain rations for 1.3 million famine victims in the north of the province. CARE stands for Cooperative American Relief Everywhere.

Critics of the U.S. operation focus on the lack of management control and especially the absence of a backup delivery system by truck.

Had an extensive trucking network existed for the Darfur operation from the beginning, critics argue, some supplies would have reached the drought victims in addition to the trickle of daily rail deliveries, which declined from 224

tons in the month before March 26 to 176 tons for the 75 days thereafter.

U.S. officials remain adamant that Sudan Railways not only can deliver the contracted amounts of grain, but, in fact, that it remains the only means of transporting the sorghum in meaningful quantities.

In the meantime, as more grain ships dock in Port Sudan, the sorghum is being funneled into warehouses, and U.S. officials worry that the stockpiles there may soon "get out of hand."

Chris Eldridge, the Save the Children director in Nyala, said waiting for the grain trains to arrive had made him "anxious with frustration and the thought of impending disaster."

Mr. Timpon, his superior in Khartoum, predicted an "explosion" of deaths next month.

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In Farm Crisis, Frugality Is Not Enough

Fundamentalist Colony in Canada Auctions Land in an Attempt to Survive

By Christopher S. Wren

New York Times Service

SASKATOON, Saskatchewan — When the Hutterite colony at Star City auctioned off 3,349 acres of fertile black soil recently, it was taken as proof of hard times for Canada's farmers.

The colonists of the Hutterian Brethren Church, a fundamentalist Protestant sect whose roots reach back 350 years into central Europe, have earned a reputation for austerity, prudence and hard work.

But their aversion to profligacy, which made them among the most productive farmers in North America, did not prevent the Hutterites at Star City from losing two-thirds of their land.

"We had no choice; the banks wanted their money," said Sam Tschetter as he milked cows before supper at the Star City colony, a cluster of tidy white bungalows, barns and aluminum silos dwarfed by the expanse of prairie in eastern Saskatchewan.

The plight of the Hutterites at Star City is characteristic of what other Canadian farmers face, according to Wayne Easter, the president of the National Farmers Union.

"The fact is that most farmers are living frugally and are selling off their life's work," he said.

Mr. Easter cited a federal study last autumn reporting that one out of six Canadian farmers was in serious financial distress. In a move to shore up its farmers, the Saskatchewan government has halted foreclosures on farmland during 1985.

The German-speaking Hutterites are descended from Moravian Anabaptists who were driven eastward to eventual settlement in Russia. In 1874, 440 pioneers moved from Russia to South Dakota. During World War I, many moved to Canada.

Today, more than 18,000 Hutterites inhabit 224 colonies in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Nearly 8,000 live in the United States, according to John Ryan, who teaches geography at the University of Winnipeg and is an expert on the Hutterite economy.

Mr. Ryan has documented the efficiency of Hutterite farmers most thoroughly in neighboring Manitoba, where he found that they formed 6.1 percent of the rural population, owned only 1.6 percent of the land, yet produced a quarter



of the province's eggs, hogs and turkeys, among other commodities. Consequently, he called the debt load of the Star City colony ominous. "When the Hutterites get into difficulty," he said, "it is a pretty good indicator of what shape the prairie economy is in."

The Star City colony was formed seven years ago out of a larger colony at Estuary in southern Saskatchewan. Hutterite colonies usually divide up assets and split into two when the population exceeds 100 members.

Peter Tschetter, a patriarch, led his four sons and a cousin with their families northeast to a new

homestead. With the help of bank loans, they bought more than 5,000 acres (2,000 hectares).

But by this April, the Star City colony had to sell off two-thirds of its land, leaving it with 1,760 acres. The auction price of about \$380 an acre was hardly more than half what the property was worth four years earlier.

Sitting in the sparsely furnished living room of his spotless bungalow, John Tschetter, the leader of the colony, attributed the financial problems less to falling commodity prices and rising fuel and seed costs than to crippling loan repayments.

"Mostly it's high interest," he said. "We've paid as high as 23 1/2 percent, and if you make a return of 5 or 10 percent, how can you afford to pay 23 1/2 percent? And the banks have no mercy on you."

It is difficult to see how the 53 Hutterites at Star City could cut back much further on expenses. They raise almost all their food, from meat to potatoes and vegetables. The men wear flannel shirts, rough trousers and wide-brimmed black hats, and the women sew their own bonnets and ankle-length dresses.



Children of Hutterites at Star City colony in Saskatchewan.

Everything is collectively owned except for clothing and some household goods.

To afford the cost of farming, John Tschetter said, the Star City colony is looking for a way to fol-

low other colonies that are making windows, heaters, brushes or toys on the side. He sounded philosophical about the recent setback.

"I think you just accept it as a way of life," he said.

Republicans Lure Teens To Join Now, Vote Later

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — They stuff envelopes, sharpen pencils and make phone calls. They display an unusual enthusiasm for traditional politics and for their country. They are Teen Age Republicans, and they are so active that the Democrats have realized they must find new ways of reaching teenagers.

"The Republican Party is reeling them in like fish," said William Belk, president of the Young Democrats, an organization for party members under 36. "The Democrats have sat back and let them do it."

For the past five years, Teen Age Republicans, a political organization for 13- to 19-year-olds, has maintained a membership of 100,000, successfully recruiting new members as quickly as older ones move on to become College Republicans or Young Republicans. Most of the TARs, as they call themselves, are too young to vote, but their contributions to the party are significant nonetheless.

"Young people provide a great work force," said Tami Winebrenner, chosen as one of two "Outstanding TARs in the Nation" for 1984-85. "They can do a great deal of work that older members would scoff at."

In exchange for the labor, the Republican Party offers teenagers educational material on free enterprise, constitutional government and patriotism, arranges for them to meet experts from government and industry, and organizes summer workshops on leadership.

Most importantly, perhaps, teenagers say the party makes them feel welcome.

"We're getting involved so we can put our two cents in," said Ira Brody, 17, a high school junior who is vice chairman of the New York State TAR club.

Last fall, Mr. Brody advocated President Ronald Reagan's re-election in a debate at Suyvesant High School in New York City. Mr. Brody wooed the crowd and re-

cruited some new members to the local TAR club.

Early images of the presidency often influence a young person's sense of which party can do a good job, said M. Kent Jennings, a professor of political science at the University of California at Santa Barbara and at the University of Michigan.

"If somebody is 20 right now," he said, "they were only 12 when Carter became president. The image they got was not a very successful president, and they figured out he was a Democrat. Reagan came to the White House, and he has an image as a good president. Then they figured out he was Republican."

The lack of any nationally organized Democratic group for teenagers may also have steered some to join the Republicans, and the Democrats are working to change that. Mr. Belk and others concerned about recruiting young people recently urged Paul G. Kirk Jr., chairman of the Democratic National Committee, to take action in order to compete. Mr. Belk hopes to explore different ways to reach teenagers at a meeting of the Democratic National Committee this week.

Both parties have a large stake in how these young people will vote. It is uncertain, however, where their allegiances will be 10 years from now, said Gary Orren, an associate professor of public policy at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University.

"One thing about young people is they do things in fads," Mr. Orren said. "Young people who don't have a real strong partisanship to begin with tend to go with the national trend. They lack very strong political moorings. Later, they might gain some."

"On the other hand, the evidence is that that earliest political involvement is not just a throw-away," Mr. Orren said. "Your first date, your first love — you don't just throw it away."

CIA Disclaims Involvement in Beirut Bombing

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In a letter published in The Washington Post, a spokesman for the Central Intelligence Agency said the agency was not involved in a Beirut car bombing that killed 80 people on March 8 and criticized a Post article on the incident.

The Post's May 12 article said that President Ronald Reagan directed the CIA late last year to train and support units for strikes against suspected terrorists before they could attack U.S. targets.

The story said that in March, members of one of those units, "acting without CIA authorization," went out on a runaway mission and hired others in Lebanon to plant a car bomb outside the residence of Sheikh Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, leader of Hezbollah, (Party of God), a militant Shiite faction.

The letter from the CIA, signed by George V. Lauder and published Sunday, said the story "gave the American public and the rest of the world the totally false impression that the U.S. government was involved in terrorist activity... This misleading theme has been picked up by a number of other journalists as fact."

Terror in Air: Security Experts Combat New Perils

By Douglas B. Feaver

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Although the rash of hijackings and bombings involving commercial airliners and airports in recent days may prove to be no more than coinci-

NEWS ANALYSIS

dentially related, the incidents have led airline and airport security officials around the world to ask if they are doing enough to assure safety.

On Sunday, U.S. safety and airline officials met at the Federal Aviation Administration here to discuss the problem.

Rodney Wallis, security director of the International Air Transport Association, representing 138 airlines, called an emergency meeting in Montreal of the group's security advisory committee to discuss the crash of the Air India Boeing 747 into the Atlantic on Sunday.

On Monday, IATA said it appeared that a bomb had been involved in the Air India crash and it pledged efforts to tighten security.

U.S. experts are concerned that the terrorist type of hijacking or bombing presents a greater risk than what people in the airline industry call the "homesick Cuban."

For one thing, many security

techniques still assume that no airliner hijacker is suicidal. But experience in recent years with suicide car bombers seems to invalidate that assumption.

For another thing, after a hijacking occurs, a terrorist with a powerful organization behind him is more difficult to deal with than an individual or a small group. With an individual or small group acting alone, "You can wear them down and eventually get everybody off safely," said a specialist.

Considering the tens of thousands of domestic and international flights each day, the odds of being hijacked or blown up are infinitesimal. Every day, U.S. airlines carry about a million people on 15,000 flights, including about 500 international flights.

Nonetheless, events such as the Air India disaster and other violence in recent days — the hijacking of the TWA airliner after it took off from Athens, the bombing at the Frankfurt airport, an exploding suitcase at the Tokyo international airport — make many people uneasy, regardless of statistics.

After President Ronald Reagan said the United States regarded security at the Athens airport as inadequate, 30,000 Americans canceled trips to Greece, according to a sur-

vey by Knight-Ridder newspapers. On Monday, IATA criticized the Athens airport security.

The United States has developed simple and sophisticated responses to the threat. Some of these are clearly visible, such as the metal detectors for passengers and hand luggage.

Some are unseen, such as the "hijacker profile" that has been de-

N.Y. Hotels Busy Despite Strike

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The strike that began June 1 against 53 hotels in New York City apparently has not had a significant impact on occupancy rates or convention business, according to industry officials.

In addition to having supervisors fill in for the 16,000 strikers, who are members of the Hotel and Motel Trades Union, the hotels have hired 5,500 temporary workers, bringing the overall replacement work force to about 12,000.

"Occupancy in the hotels has not fallen off substantially," said Albert A. Formicola, president of the Hotel Association of New York.

veloped to help airline employees anticipate trouble.

Several secret techniques for screening passengers, baggage and cargo have been developed.

After the hijacking of Trans World Airlines Flight 847, FAA officials urged airports and airlines around the country to be especially alert to the "copycat syndrome," experience has shown that hijackings beget hijackings.

"We're looking at a very unstable world at the moment," Steve Last, principal vice president of the International Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations said in London, according to a report by United Press International.

As in all endeavors, there is no such thing as total security, and reputations do not mean a thing. TWA has been known within the industry for years as having one of the best security programs. Canada and West Germany are regarded as countries where passengers can depend on the airports and the screening procedures.

On the other hand, countries in southern Europe, particularly Italy and Greece, have had a reputation for relaxed security. All countries have access to the equipment and the knowledge to thwart hijackers or bombs, largely through informa-

tion exchanged through the IATA and the International Civil Aviation Organization.

Last year, there were five hijackings and seven unsuccessful attempts on U.S. airliners, and 21 hijackings of foreign carriers. Since 1950 there have been 80 explosions aboard passenger aircraft, 22 of them U.S. airliners.

Although it has not been established that a bomb caused the Air India crash, which is presumed to have killed all 329 aboard, that is the most logical explanation for the scattering of debris and bodies over a wide area of the ocean.

Only one other Boeing 747 has ever disintegrated in flight. That was an Iranian Air Force transport that crashed near Madrid in May 1976, killing all 17 aboard. Officially, it was said that lightning caused the crash. But that conclusion is disputed, and many experts list the cause as unknown.

Soviet Restricts Foreign Visas

United Press International

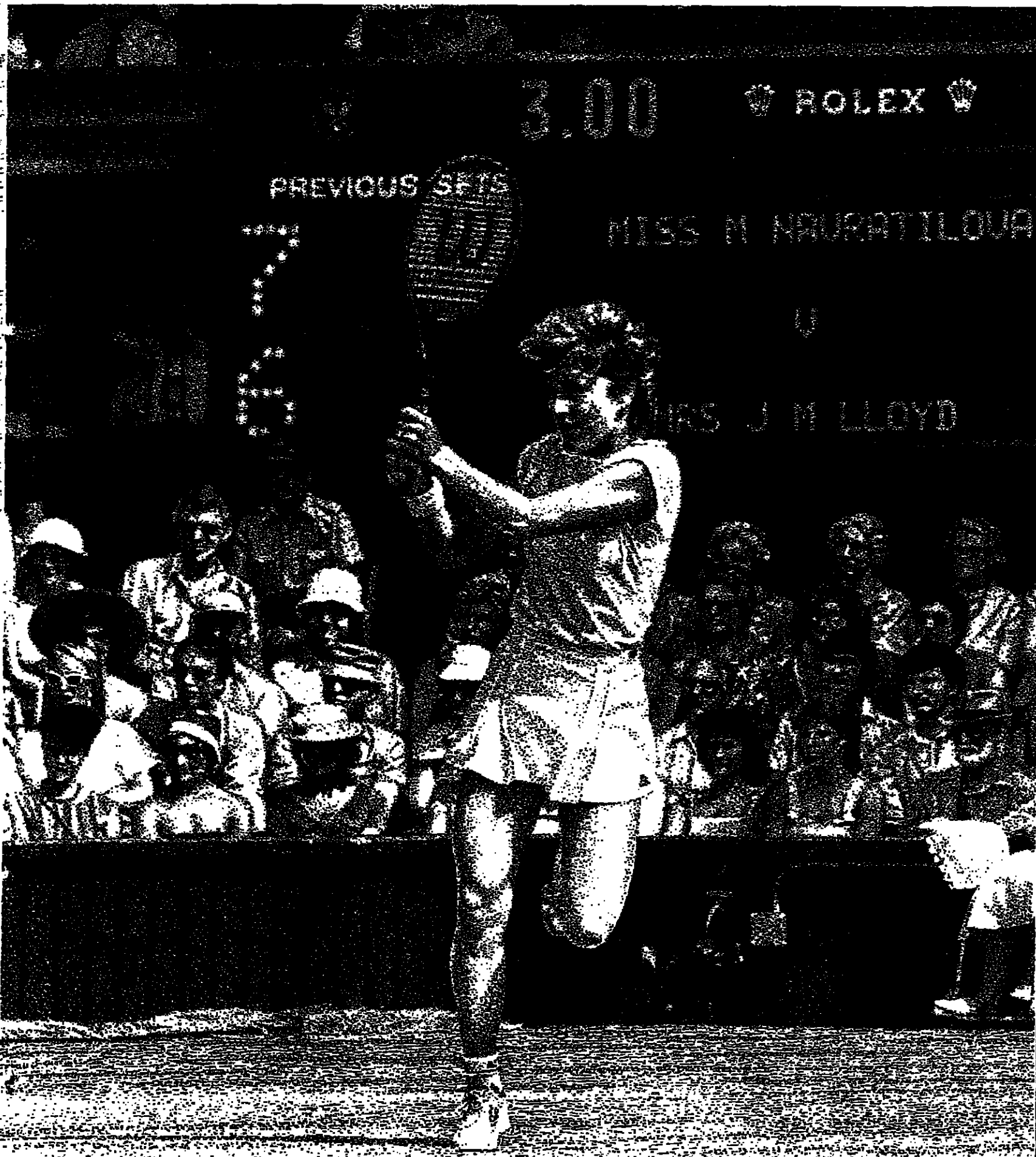
MOSCOW — The Soviet Union is restricting entry visas to relatives of resident foreigners during the International Youth Festival beginning in July, diplomats and Soviet officials said Monday.

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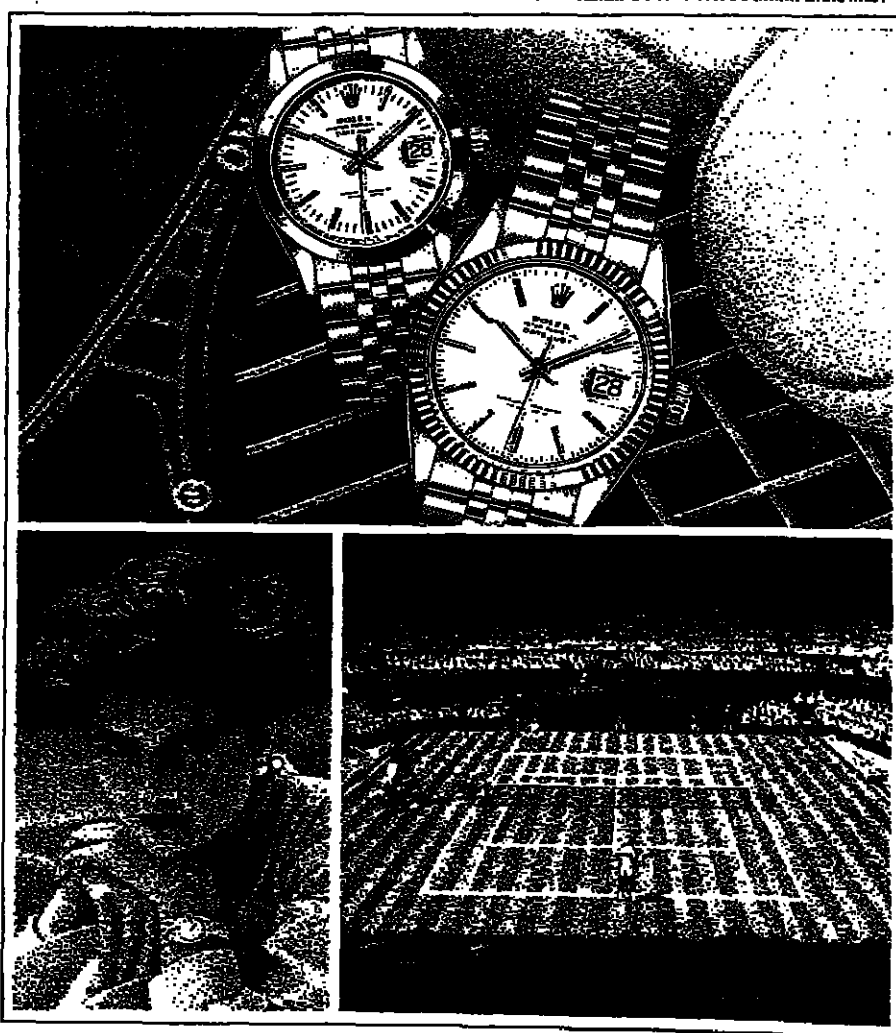
The original courts for "the new game of lawn tennis" were shaped like an hourglass.

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EC Urged to Improve Decision-Making

By Steven J. Dryden
International Herald Tribune
BRUSSELS — European Community leaders, who will meet in Milan this weekend, are being urged to take steps to improve their methods of decision-making. The meeting will be the first in several years not dominated by the problems of the budget or of admitting new members.

"They have a clear field to get down to the basics," commented a community official.

But as the preparations for the meeting have unfolded, disagreements among the 10 have made it unlikely that the leaders will approve far-reaching decisions on institutional questions.

Instead, some members have suggested that the meeting endorse changes such as a move from unanimity to majority voting, which could then be ratified at the December meeting in Luxembourg. The EC leaders will also be asked

to back an ambitious program in high technology research and a timetable for removing, by 1992, all physical, technical and tax barriers holding up the movement of goods and services within the community. Earlier this month, Lord Cockfield, the commissioner for the internal market, said that the elimination of trade barriers could "fundamentally alter the face of Europe" by creating a true common market that would unleash the community's economic potential.

The Executive Commission's white paper on eliminating trade barriers proposes more than 300 steps, some of which are expected to be resisted. Because of this, aides to Lord Cockfield said it was uncertain whether the document as a whole would be endorsed or instead agreed to in principle.

The technology program, which envisions an EC commitment of several billion dollars annually, is designed to enable the community to catch up with the United States and Japan in the development of computers, lasers, semiconductors, telecommunications and other advanced products.

The technology program is partly seen as a response to the U.S. research campaign to build a space shield against nuclear missiles, which is expected to provide stimulus to a broad spectrum of technology.

The European technology proposal is being pressed as a way to combat high unemployment and also to avert a "brain drain."

Commission officials played down suggestions that their proposal conflicted with the French plan for European technological cooperation, known as Eurka, which will also be presented in Milan and has the backing of West Germany.

"There is no contradiction," said Karl-Heinz Narjes, EC commissioner for industry.

The EC leaders have planned to devote a substantial portion of the meeting to institutional changes recommended last year by a study committee.

The committee, urging the creation of "true political entity," said a special conference of the members should be convened to revise the Treaty of Rome, the 1957 document founding the community.

The conference would consider such recommendations as giving the Executive Commission and European Parliament more power, and changing the present requirement for unanimity in decision-making to majority voting in most cases.

The task of reaching unanimity among the 10 member states has slowed the process of change in the community to a crawl. The entry of Spain and Portugal next January

makes a move to majority voting all the more urgent, said community officials.

"With enlargement to 12 members, I can't imagine things going on the way they are," said a West German diplomat. "In a few years there will be a crisis."

Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands have supported a special conference on reform, but it has been opposed by Britain or viewed with skepticism by other countries.

Britain has recently proposed a package of reform measures and initiatives to strengthen political cooperation. The package, to be considered in Milan, includes a pledge to make more use of majority voting and the setting up of a secretariat to coordinate political consultation.

The more ardent supporters of reform argue that more "solemn pledges" by community leaders will serve little purpose. They point to the previous commitment by the leaders to reach "final conclusions" in Milan on institutional questions.

The British proposals were advanced amid what one community official termed the "vacuum" left by the inaction of West Germany and France.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President François Mitterrand hinted earlier this year that they would undertake a major initiative for community reform, but then "discovered how difficult that



Lord Cockfield

would be to achieve," said another community official.

West Germany's credentials as a supporter of reform were tarnished by its use of a veto last month to block a cut in grain prices that had been agreed to by a majority of the members.

A West German spokesman said that Mr. Kohl planned to tell other leaders in Milan that his country's use of the veto was a one-time necessity and that West Germany was ready to back a system of majority voting.

Bonn Protests U.S. Trade Pressure

(Continued from Page 1)

ed in trying to enforce a controlled items list that, as a result of certain voices in the Pentagon, keeps getting bigger and bigger.

"We're especially concerned," he added, "that we will lose German industry's cooperation in export control as the image grows that the U.S. is using COCOM controls as an embargo instrument for high technology overall and not for the intended purpose."

An American official here, who requested anonymity, said the U.S. government in the past year has made numerous inquiries — sometimes protesting at high levels in the West German government — about what he described as "relatively unimportant or innocuous" products.

The inquiries, most of which apparently originated in the Pentagon office of Richard N. Perle, an assistant secretary of defense, have "heightened the danger of a lessened willingness in Bonn to cooperate," the official said. "You can only scream wolf so many times before they stop listening."

Steve Bryen, deputy assistant secretary of defense under Mr. Perle, said in Washington in a telephone interview that the CIA document "is not an official report, never was sanctioned at the top government level and doesn't reflect our view."

He added, however, "We do not feel we've been heavy-handed or insensitive to European concerns but some issues cut to the bone," such as those involving the security of U.S. forces.

West German officials cited several recent cases in which they said U.S. inquiries have been unfounded.

● A U.S. complaint to Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher about a West German-made lathe was rescinded when the tool, far from being capable of making sophisticated ball bearings for Soviet military aircraft, was found by West German officials to have none of the capability attributed to it in the U.S. protest.

● A U.S. protest about the sale of helicopters by a West German firm to North Korea backfired when the U.S. officials were told that the German government had

no jurisdiction over the sale because the helicopters were not on the COCOM list and were never on West German soil.

● Last winter, Washington tried to block the sale to Syria of bullet-proof vests made by a West German firm, which used U.S.-supplied parts, but Bonn balked at blocking the sale because Syria was not on the COCOM list of high security risk countries and because the company had already received re-export licenses from Washington. The problem was resolved when the Pentagon decided to purchase the vests.

West German sources said an investigation to determine whether it would be possible to run a security check on all West German scientists who work with American-made, super-high-speed computers encountered stiff resistance from Bonn officials.

Migratory Songbirds May Decline in U.S.

New York Times Service

SILVER BAY, New York — Experts of the National Audubon Society are predicting a decline in the number of migratory songbirds in the United States because of the destruction of their winter habitat, the tropical rain forests of Latin America.

At a convention of the society

here last week, Dr. George Powell, a research biologist, said trees in these regions were being cut to clear pasture for cattle, leaving less room for birds like warblers and vireos to nest. Marshall Howe, a biologist with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, stressed a decrease in U.S. forests where the birds breed in the summer.

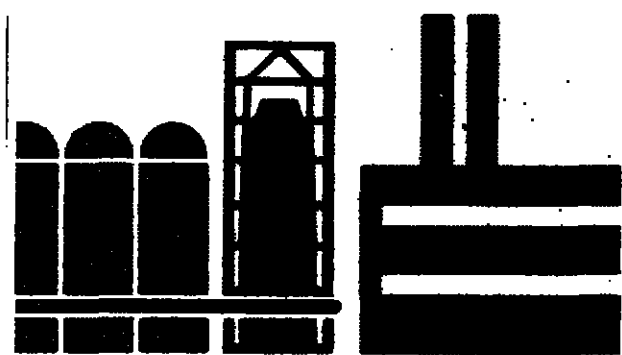
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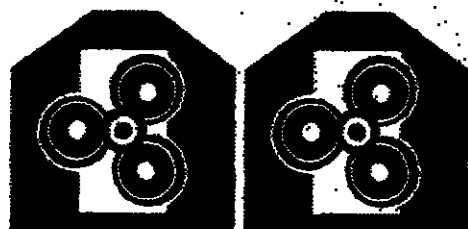


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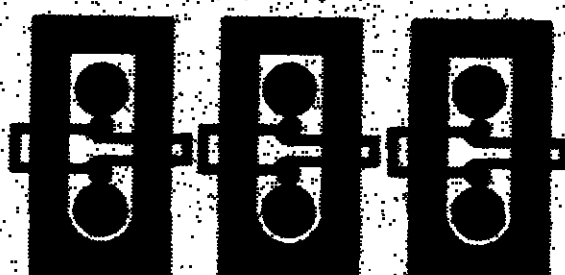
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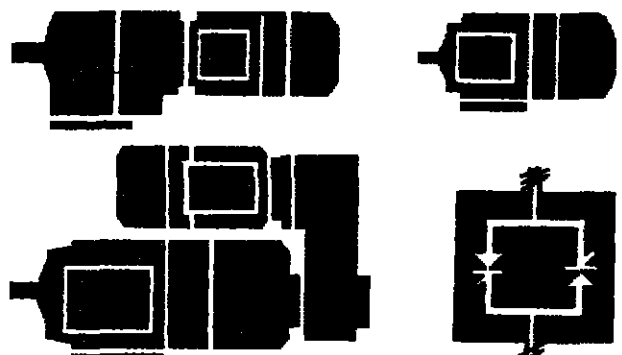
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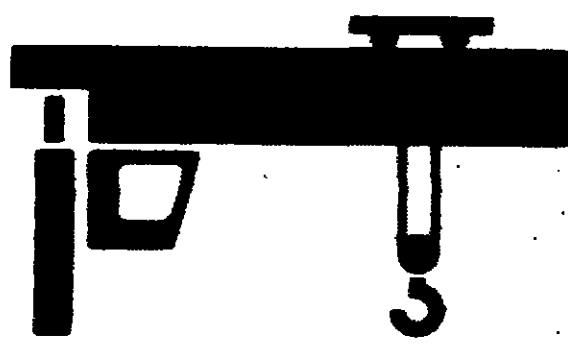
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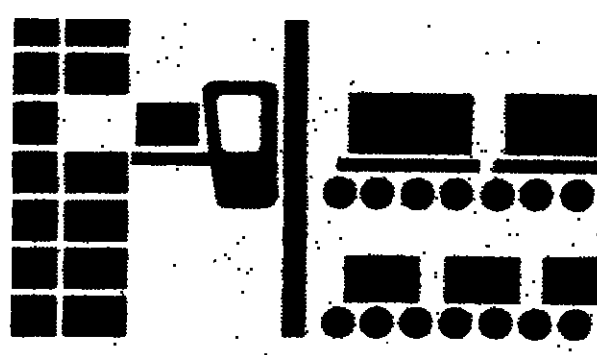
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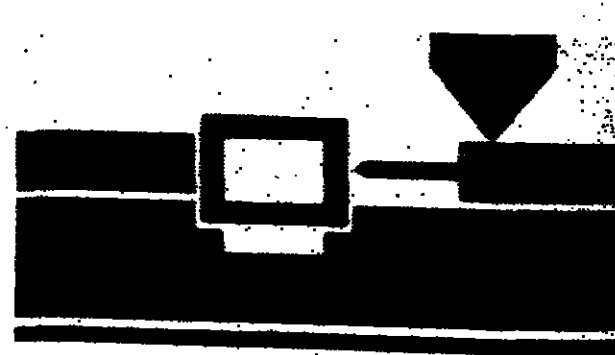
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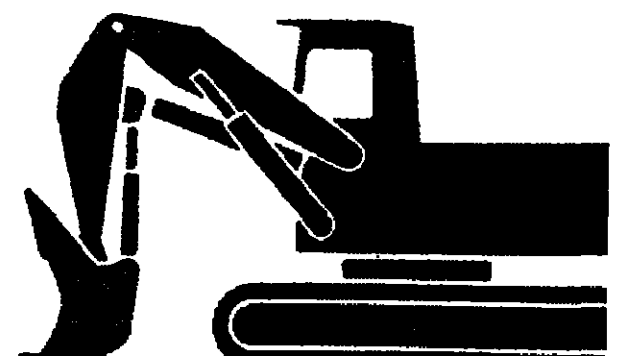
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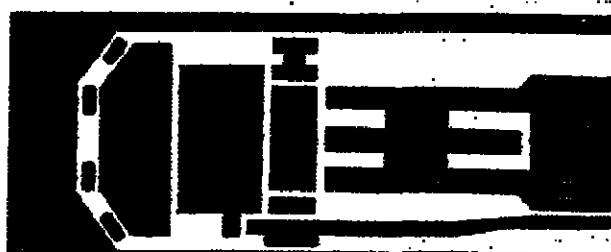
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Now Kohl's Allies Are Assailing Policies

By Henry Tanner
International Herald Tribune

BONN — As the Bundestag approaches its summer recess and political life in the capital is about to be suspended until late August, Chancellor Helmut Kohl is facing sharper personal-political attacks than at any time since he took office in 1982.

The attacks are increasingly coming not from the opposition but from members of his coalition partners, from his cabinet ministers and from conservative publications that have supported him in the past.

The cover of Wirtschafts Woche, a weekly aiming at leaders in business and banking, last week showed the chancellor's portrait hanging lopsidedly from a crooked nail under the headline "Chancellor Kohl: Bonn's position askew."

"Having failed to provide solutions for so many problems, the chancellor himself is the problem now," the weekly said. "Despite their protestations of fidelity many in the chancellor's own party now doubt he will be able to overcome his love of authority," it reported, adding that he needed "quick successes to stabilize his position in the party."

The article enhanced the impression, created in a multitude of public statements or leaked remarks by members of the coalition, that Mr. Kohl has become a "chancellor on probation" and that it can no longer be assumed that he will lead the coalition when the campaign for

the 1987 national elections begins. Mr. Kohl became chancellor in 1982 when the Free Democratic Party broke away from its governing coalition with the Social Democrats and joined the Christian Democrats. Mr. Kohl confirmed his hold on power with a landslide victory in general elections in March 1983.

Franz Josef Strauss, the state premier of Bavaria, is the central figure in what one daily has called the attempts at the "dismantling" of Chancellor Kohl.

Mr. Strauss, though powerful in his state, is too controversial ever to become national chancellor. But he is a forceful person who would be able to impose a consistent policy concept on a government simply by being part of it, and he has been openly disgusted with the fact that Mr. Kohl has failed to consult him on crucial occasions.

There is no commanding figure in the governing coalition ready to step into Mr. Kohl's job now.

Mr. Kohl has been singled out for blame by several leading pro-government dailies and weeklies.

The conservative Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung remarked that the optimism and "good humor" for which the chancellor is famous were not enough. It warned that if the government continued in its confused ways it could face a catastrophe in the 1987 election.

Die Welt, another conservative daily that had been a Kohl stalwart, has turned into a frequent critic. It has hinted, among other

things, that he may have lost his famous touch with the common man.

Even the mass-circulation Bild of the far-right Springer group has attacked the chancellor after years of being his champion.

The start of the flood of criticism from Mr. Kohl's own political allies is easy to pinpoint. It started on the evening of May 12, when the first results in the state election of North Rhine-Westphalia showed that the Christian Democrats had suffered an electoral collapse.

The Christian Democratic vote dropped by about 8 percentage points to 36.6 percent of the vote from 45 percent in the previous state election. The opposition Social Democrats soared to an absolute majority of more than 52 percent.

Until then it had been assumed by politicians in all parties, including such opposition leaders as Willy Brandt, that the government coalition would easily win the national election in 1987 and perhaps in 1992.

Leading Social Democrats still concede that it is unlikely that they will come back to power in 1987, but they have hoped to become the largest single party, bypassing the Christian Democrats.

The sudden suspicion, after the North Rhine-Westphalia election, that the defeat of the Christian Democrats might be possible sent shock waves through the ranks of the coalition — and especially in

Bavaria, where Mr. Strauss is facing a state election next year.

Mr. Kohl's first public reaction to the election defeat was that the government's policy, especially in the economic field, was basically sound and that all that was needed was more time to bring down unemployment.

The notion took hold quickly, however, that the defeat was the cumulative result of Mr. Kohl's personal mistakes as head of the central government. At present, only 31 percent of West Germans regard him as a good chancellor, according to a poll in Wirtschafts Woche.

After more than two years in power, the government has not been able to reduce the unemployment level of more than two million members of the work force, contrary to Mr. Kohl's promises. This is his heaviest single political burden.

But farmers, on whom Mr. Strauss relies in Bavaria, retired people and other recipients of state support also are up in arms against government austerity and tax policies that they say favor the rich and punish the poor.

The small Free Democratic Party, which is essential to the coalition, is pressing the government to move even further toward a Reagan-type policy that Mr. Kohl, whose Christian Democrats are basically a populist party, cannot afford.

On foreign policy, Mr. Kohl is accused of inconsistency. He has



Helmut Kohl

allowed himself to be drawn into such controversies as the visit to the Bitburg military cemetery with Mr. Reagan. He hastily endorsed Mr. Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative for a space-based missile defense, and then had to distance himself from it.

But although his image as a statesman may have suffered, the chancellor is still seen as a formidable party politician.

As the leader of the party from 1973 until 1982, when he became chancellor, he shaped the Christian Democrats into a winning party. Except for the fact that his smile has become a little forced, he seems unruffled and unrepentant. He blames others, including the press, for his difficulties.

Consortium Proposed to Coordinate European Work on Eureka, SDI

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A member of the West German Bundestag called Monday for the establishment of a West European governmental consortium to coordinate, and possibly control, the emerging participation of European industries in the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative and in Eureka, the French-led project to develop European cooperation in high technology.

Markus Berger, a Christian Democratic member of the Bundestag's defense committee, made the proposal at a conference on the implications for Europe of the Reagan administration's research into the development of a space-based defense against nuclear missiles.

Mr. Berger said a consortium could help bridge differences in approach to SDI by Bonn and Paris. He said it could be comprised of government and possibly industry representatives.

The suggestion is a new one, Mr. Berger said. He said it had been discussed with other members of the defense committee and was expected to be supported by the government in Bonn.

Jacques Baumel, a Gaullist deputy in the French National Assembly and chairman of the conference, said he supported the proposal, adding he hoped the Socialist government would also give it backing.

President François Mitterrand said no to the idea of participating in SDI at the Bonn summit last month, Mr. Baumel said, "but we believe the French position could become more flexible, because the United States is going ahead with SDI, and Europe cannot afford to stay out."

Several executives of state-owned French companies exploring participation in both SDI and Eureka, who declined to be identified, described Mr. Berger's proposal as feasible.

The consortium's main goal would be coordinating trans-Atlantic cooperation in high technology, Mr. Berger said, and it should "ju-

iciously" examine European participation in SDI.

He emphasized that he was not suggesting the establishment of a new agency.

"I am talking about a political, European framework, so that we can find and develop common positions with regard to participation in SDI and Eureka and show we are not split," he said.

The consortium could, for example, stop the United States from purchasing European know-how and technology for SDI "at a low price" and then denying Europe access to these once they were developed, Mr. Berger said.

Eureka was announced in April by Roland Dumas, the French minister for external relations. It drew the full support Friday of the government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Eureka itself could evolve into the consortium, Mr. Berger said.

"Why could not Eureka become the partner of SDI?" he said. "Would it not be a suitable bridge across the Atlantic, which could also block the exodus of our best scientists and technicians to the American research program?"

Mr. Berger, reflecting widely prevailing views in both French and West German industry and politics, said that he considered it "senseless" to regard Eureka as purely a civilian project. He said that various Eureka projects being examined probably would have military applications, including those related to satellite reconnaissance.

A senior French government official said he was skeptical of Mr. Berger's proposal.

"He appears to reflect a logic which is not ours, because in Eureka we are neither trying to keep potential partners out of SDI, nor are we pressing for cooperation with SDI," the official said. "His logic appears to be directed at reconciling the problems of those that want to be in both."

Leading European military contractors said that they were continuing to examine possible participation in either SDI, Eureka, or

both, including companies and governments in the European Community, and in Scandinavia, Switzerland and Austria.

"It is quite clear that there is a lot of overlap between the two programs," said an ambassador from one European country, adding that "we were approached by the French on Eureka and are still trying to assess what role we might play."

The list of projects for Eureka covers nine areas, European officials said: high-power computers, micro-electronics, fully-integrated production lines, robotics, artificial intelligence, lasers, new materials, opto-electronics and new technologies for application under extreme conditions of temperature.

The SDI organization, according to Aviation Week magazine, has identified "significant capabilities" among allied countries in the following sectors: electro-optics, pointing and tracking systems, lasers, electromagnetic gun technology, sensors, data processing and next-generation computer technology.

The first contract under the Eureka program was signed Friday between Matra, a state-controlled French military contractor, and Norsk Data, a Norwegian electronics company, to develop a new line of high-speed compact computers.

Company officials confirmed Monday that Matra was among those French companies "interested" in possible SDI contracts, and might pursue them as well as new Eureka projects.

Siemens, the West German computer company, France's state-owned Bull and Britain's ICL are examining a project to develop a large-scale computer under Eureka, which may be announced later this week to coincide with the EC summit meeting that begins Friday in Milan, French industry sources said.

Gomulka's Wife Describes 'Hell' of Polish Disgrace

WARSAW — How does it feel, as the supreme leader of an East European state, to be toppled from power and cast into the political wilderness, not once but twice?

Only one man has known: Wladyslaw Gomulka, the late Polish leader who was removed by Stalinists in 1948, returned to office in a blaze of glory in 1956, overthrown in 1970 amid riots and again consigned to oblivion.

Luxembourg Gas Plant Is Damaged in Bombing

LUXEMBOURG — An explosion, believed to have been caused by a bomb, damaged a natural gas plant Monday in the southern part of the city of Luxembourg. No injuries were reported.

"We believe it was a bomb attack and as in previous cases no responsibility has not been claimed," a police official said.

In a rare interview published this month, Mr. Gomulka's widow and fellow Communist, Zofia, gave an insight into how she and her husband coped with what she called the "hell" of political disgrace, including three years in prison in the 1950s.

The interview in the journal Sprawy i Ludzie reflected the full rehabilitation of Mr. Gomulka, who died in 1982 at 77. In yet another turn of the ideological wheel, he is now officially praised as an outstanding Communist activist.

Mrs. Gomulka recalled that Gomulka's first troubles began in 1947 when he disagreed with Stalin over the creation of Cominform, a council designed to impose Moscow's control over the new ruling Communist parties of Eastern Europe.

"You know what it meant to say no to Stalin," Zofia said.

She described how in June 1948 Mr. Gomulka addressed the Polish Politburo, which had a Stalinist majority, and defended his heretic

concept of a "national road to socialism."

"That was a 'crime,'" she said, explaining that he "just wanted to speak his mind. Afterward we lived like lepers. Not a single soul visited us. We were not recognized in the streets. We were soon put in prison. It was hell."

Mr. Gomulka was imprisoned from 1951 to 1954 for his "rightist-nationalist deviations."

Zofia said Stalin summoned Mr. Gomulka to Moscow shortly after his removal in September 1948 and, in the daunting presence of his colleagues, Vyacheslav M. Molotov and Lavrenti P. Beria, told her husband: "Give it all up, comrade, and go back to work."

Zofia said her husband left and later "wrote to Stalin, once again explaining his refusal to return to the political scene."

"Would any of the others have dared say no?" she said, referring to Mr. Gomulka's fellow Polish Communists.

In October 1956, he was swept

back to power on a wave of popular hopes that he would introduce full democracy in Poland after the bleak repression of the Stalinist era.

The interviewer asked Zofia if she thought he had done enough at that time to eliminate his enemies from the party. "It was the first to admire him for even talking to some of them," she answered. "But he told me: 'Am I to break up the party?'"

With characteristically fierce loyalty, Zofia rejected the widely held view that Mr. Gomulka bore the primary responsibility for his downfall in 1970, which followed the killing of workers on the Baltic coast in riots caused by meat price rises.

She made it clear that she believed a conspiracy to remove him had long been planned by Edward Giersek, his successor who was himself overthrown in a national protest in 1980.

Zofia admitted that socialist economics as practiced by her husband had left something to be desired.



Wladyslaw Gomulka

"We made an error from the start by assuming that everybody deserves everything, that everybody must get an apartment, free education and free medical care, while unemployment does not exist," she said.

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Palestinian Camp Filled With Rubble, Memories of the Dead

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — The Palestinian refugee settlement of Borge Barajni was quiet Sunday as a Syrian-backed peace plan took hold after a month of fighting in which Shiite Moslem militiamen tried to crush any armed Palestinian presence in Beirut.

Borge Barajni had held out even more stubbornly than the neighboring Sabra and Chatila settlements on the southern edge of the city.

As a handful of foreign journalists entered the settlement for the first time since the conflict broke out May 19, the shantytown was a jumble of smashed houses and chunks of rubble with automobiles and walls riddled with bullet holes.

It looked almost as badly wrecked as it had toward the end of August 1982, after weeks of bombing during the Israeli invasion. Hundreds of people died, this time at the hands of fellow-Arabs — no exact figure will ever be known — and throughout the settlements

there were tales like that of the Lazziz family.

A thin shaft of sun from the shell hole threw just enough light to show the dark stain where the blood of Maha Lazziz, 16, was spread over the wall of what had been her home. From somewhere in the cinderblock house a color photograph was produced, showing a pretty girl with dark eyebrows in a white dress holding a younger sister on her lap.

Miss Lazziz had been baking the flat, round bread that is a staple of life here with her sisters when the mortar round hit. Five days later, her mother, Hiyam, said, one of her daughter's hands was found atop a heap of mattresses piled against a wall for protection.

"This was the hardest," the mother suddenly screamed. "Even the Israelis didn't do this to us, even the Phalangists."

There was bitterness not only toward the Shiites in the settlements, but, perhaps even more so, toward Syria, which is widely seen as having set up and backed the siege of the settlement in order to break the influence of Yasser Arafat, head of

the Palestine Liberation Organization, and to consolidate, by proxy, their own hold on Lebanon.

"The real reason for all this is that Syria does not want the Palestinians to have any independence," said a young man speaking English who helped guide journalists through the destruction.

The bitterness extends to the anti-Arafat Palestinian factions, now making their headquarters in Damascus, who have become increasingly disillusioned with the tight hold of the Syrian regime of President Hafez al-Assad.

In recent interviews in Damascus, Palestinian sources spoke of their frustration and anger, complaining that the Syrians had closed down all their newspapers and other publications, taken away cars, lifted passports and withheld travel permission for a number of prominent Palestinians.

Even Sayed Musa, leader of the rump Fatah organization opposing Mr. Arafat, was turned back at the airport this month when he tried to go to Libya, according to Palestinian sources.

"Our hosts, what can I say," an anti-Arafat Palestinian official who toes the official line in public said in private. "This is a very bad time for the Palestinians. They will let us do nothing."

On a more direct level, Syrian-backed factions in the Druze-controlled hills above Beirut, including Abu Musa's forces and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, headed by Ahmed Gebril, a former Syrian Army captain who usually follows the Damascus line, shelled and rocketed the Shiite forces and their neighborhoods. This apparently provided the margin that enabled the lightly armed Palestinian fighters in the settlements to hold on.

"The major mistake was to underestimate the resistance," said a Palestinian source in Damascus. "They thought they would clean it out in 24 hours or so."

He added: "Above all, they didn't realize the extent to which the factions would come together when they were threatened as Palestinians."

As the fighting dragged on for a month, it became increasingly embarrassing to Syria. It not only strained Syria's ties with its Palestinian proxies, but also with its major allies in the region, Iran and Libya, who were openly critical of the attack on the settlements, and left it isolated in the Arab world.

Palestinian and Lebanese

sources say the necessity of face-saving was in large part the reason behind the cease-fire agreement finally hammered out six days ago in Damascus by the Syrian vice president, Abdel Halim Khaddam, who has struggled with Lebanese affairs for nearly a decade.

Behind the complex language of the 13-point statement was, in effect, a defeat for the Shiite Amal forces led by Nabih Berri.

The Shiites had wanted to disarm all Palestinians to prevent the resurgence of any Palestinian state within a state in West Beirut, as had existed before the 1982 invasions.

The reasons were twofold: First, the Shiites are now in the political ascendency and wish to control West Beirut; second, they fear that the reappearance of Palestinian guerrillas will bring swift retribution from Israel and that, as happened before 1982, they will bear most of the suffering.

The key face-saving clause in the agreement calls for the fighters in the settlements to give up their heavy weapons.

But the catch is that there are no heavy weapons — artillery pieces, mortars, rocket launchers or tanks — in the settlements.

Thus, by indirection, the Palestinians in the settlements will be able to keep their assault rifles and other light personal weapons. This leaves the situation where it was before the siege began.

Further, the agreement has the effect of giving official recognition to the Syrian-backed coalition of factions known as the Palestinian National Salvation Front, while Amal had wanted no political role for Palestinians in Lebanon.

United Nations relief trucks with food and water entered the Chatila settlement Sunday. At midday, a group of Lebanese policemen were seen in the center of the battered area talking with a group of young men in casual clothes carrying weapons; they were discussing where the policemen would be allowed to go under the terms of the peace plan.

Amal militiamen and soldiers from the Lebanese Army's mostly Shiite Sixth Brigade who had fought alongside them still guarded entrances to the settlements.

Inside Borge Barajni, 35 people were buried in a mass grave beside a statue of a Palestinian guerrilla erected in headier times about six years ago. A black mourning flag nailed to a sick was tied to the statue's upraised fist. Around the corner, there were another 24 people in a mass grave, the places marked with cinder blocks, some of which had little pots of flowers on them.

Scrawled in Arabic on a lump of concrete was the slogan: "We will not give up our guns to those who we taught how to use them," a reference to the Palestinian role in first training the Shiite militias.



Mourners gathered on Monday at a mosque in Chatila where 40 to 50 Palestinians were buried in a mass grave.

Coalition Is Likely in Turkish Cyprus

Reuters

NICOSIA — The breakaway Turkish Cypriot state's center-right National Unity Party was leading Monday in returns from parliamentary elections but was denied an overall majority.

With most votes counted, the party had 37 percent of the vote, giving it 24 of the 50 seats in the legislative assembly. Party officials

said that the rest of the count would not affect the seat distribution and that a coalition was likely.

Political analysts forecast an alliance between the National Unity Party and the New Dawn Party, a center-right party representing settlers from Turkey. New Dawn won four seats with 9 percent of the vote, just past the 8-percent minimum for representation.

Two other parties, both leftist,

also won seats. The Turkish Republican Party won 21 percent of the vote and 12 seats, and the Communist Liberation Party drew 16 percent, giving it 10 seats.

Rauf Denktaş, leader of the Turkish Cypriots, has said he considers the vote the final step in establishing parliamentary democracy in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

He unilaterally declared the north independent in 1983, but it is recognized only by Turkey, and its creation has been condemned by the United Nations.

Elected president as an independent on June 9, Mr. Denktaş has remained above party politics and did not actively back the National Unity Party, which he formed, in the campaign for Sunday's election. In another vote last month the Turkish Cypriots approved a new constitution.

Greek Cypriots see the election as further consolidating Cyprus's partition, and the government has described it as illegal.

Cyprus has been divided into a Turkish north and a Greek south since Turkish troops invaded in 1974 after a coup backed by the military junta then ruling Greece. An estimated 17,000 Turkish troops remain in the north.

UN-sponsored talks aimed at setting up a federation between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots collapsed in January.

In Brazil, Fill-In President Finds Neves Legacy Heavy Burden

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — Two months after the death of Brazil's immensely popular president-elect, Tancredo Neves, his name is barely mentioned in public. But, as his successor comes under mounting criticism for lack of strong leadership, Mr. Neves's absence is being felt increasingly.

The heightened expectations that were awakened by Mr. Neves during his long months of campaigning, and then abruptly bequeathed to his vice presidential running mate, José Sarney, are part of the problem. After 21 years of military rule, Brazilians are eager for change and ready to voice their impatience.

Mr. Sarney has not inherited Mr. Neves's reserve of political capital. His unassuming personal style has earned him a degree of public sympathy; so far it has not won him acceptance as the successor to the presidency.

Mr. Sarney's problems run deeper than that. He has been unable to define an economic policy because of infighting in the cabinet he in-

herited. The broad alliance formed by Mr. Neves to sustain the new government seems close to disintegration. Mr. Neves was the architect of political transition, but it seems he left no blueprint.

Aware of complaints about drift, Mr. Sarney appealed last week to Brazilians to abandon their pessimism. "I entered the government in a dramatic situation, placed there by destiny, but already today I have much greater confidence," he said. "We're not going to carry out miracles, but we will conquer our problems."

He also listed achievement, which include a slowing of inflation, approval of a land redistribution program, increased spending on social welfare and a lifting of the ban on numerous left-leaning political, labor and union groups.

The constitution was also amended to dismantle the 686-member Electoral College and restore the principle of direct presidential elections.

The date of the next election will be fixed by a constituent assembly to be elected next year, but Mr.

Sarney has announced he will serve the four-year term of Mr. Neves.

The 55-year-old president has been unable, however, to shake off his image as a transitional figure, a stop-gap solution in a moment of crisis.

And for many politicians, who cannot forget that he defected from the ranks of the pro-military party only a year ago, he is still viewed as the representative of the conservative interests that had ruled the country since 1964.

As a result, the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party, which served as the main opposition to the military regime and owed its loyalty to Mr. Neves, continues to behave much like an opposition party.

Its partner in the Democratic Alliance, the Liberal Front Party formed last year by dissidents from the ruling party, is also increasingly going its own way.

In response, Mr. Sarney has announced plans to form a new "national pact," calling together economists, businessmen, politicians, and labor leaders in the hope of rebuilding the Neves consensus. So

far, the initiative has been received without great enthusiasm.

One reason may be the ambitions of politicians who are looking to succeed Mr. Sarney but do not want to wait until 1989. Two in particular stand out. The leftist governor of Rio de Janeiro state, Leonel Brizola, continues to call for presidential elections next year.

Aureliano Chaves, who served as vice president in the last military government before joining Mr. Neves, has said he will resign as mines and energy minister next year to run in the November 1986 legislative elections.

The first test of political strength, however, will come this November in elections for the mayors of 23 state capitals, including São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. With the two parties that make up the Democratic Alliance competing with each other in these elections, Mr. Sarney can anticipate a further weakening of his base.

The president's hesitancy in asserting his authority over the cabinet is perhaps the greatest cause of malaise. Soon after Mr. Neves's death, on April 21, a wave of strikes

exposed a rift: the industry and commerce minister, Roberto Gusmão, publicly bemoaned the conciliatory approach of the labor minister, Almir Pazzianotto.

At the moment, attention is focused on whether a power struggle over economic policy will be won by the finance minister, Francisco Dornelles, who favors big spending cuts to control inflation, or by the planning minister, João Sayad, who argues that Brazil should not "surrender" meekly to the demands for control of spending by the International Monetary Fund.

Mr. Sarney has announced that he will define policy, yet the public squabble continues.

As a result, not only has a new standby credit from the IMF been delayed, but Brazil has been unable to resume negotiations with foreign banks on restructuring about \$45 billion in debt coming due for repayment between 1985 and 1991.

In addition, industrialists, who are uncertain whether the economy faces recession or expansion in the next two years, have hurt Mr. Sarney's cause by holding back on new investment.

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It is not only Wimbledon that provides an Ace of a Service

by Moss Murray

Wimbledon is simply the greatest tennis championship of all. It is more than just a tradition, and its worldwide reputation has little to do with the excellent facilities it offers to players and spectators alike. To everyone they are The Championships. They provide an atmosphere and sense of occasion that is as different to the tempo and flashpoints of Flushing Meadows in New York, the venue of the US Open Championships, as that event is different from the cauldron that is the Stade Roland Garros in Paris.

Between 1877, when the first tournament was held, and 1977 when the centenary celebrations took place, Wimbledon grew to proportions undreamed of by the original committee of the All England Lawn Tennis & Croquet Club. Its history is the story of lawn tennis.

Via television it has captured the imagination of millions. But long before we all became addicts of the box, Wimbledon was a sell out and tickets changed hands at ten times their face value.

Tennis fascinates because it is more than a mere athletic pursuit. It requires touch and artistry, as well as ability and stamina. It is also one of a few international sports where the ladies and gentlemen, as they are still known at Wimbledon, can play not only alongside each other, but together.

Billie Jean King, once said: "I don't like to lose anywhere, but especially at Wimbledon."

When I walk onto the Centre Court I try to shut everything else out of my mind except a determination to come off a winner. It is not easy, because the occasion is always electric.

That has been the background of every Wimbledon champion beginning with the first holder of the men's singles title, Spencer Gore.

It was seven years before the male dominance of Wimbledon was broken and women competed in what had been, until 1884, a masculine stronghold. The first ladies' champion was Maud Watson to be followed a few years later by the first of that delightful band of precocious youngsters who captured our hearts as well as our titles ... and also proved invincible. She was Lottie Dod who won Wimbledon at her first attempt when she was still only 15.

This year, when John

McEnroe walks onto the centre court at two o'clock on Monday June 24 to begin the defence of the title he won last year, the men and women will be playing for record prize money and the seats will cost more than ever before.

But if you fail to obtain a seat for one of the two show courts do not despair. Some of the best matches, and biggest upsets, take place on the outside courts where the seats are not reserved.

After two weeks of fierce competition the finals take place on the second Saturday and Sunday and the winners receive their trophies.

And if the sight of those most coveted of tennis trophies sets you thinking about acquiring some new prize piece of silver for your own home, there is no city more likely to offer what you are seeking than London. It remains the antiques capital of the world.

Almost every district has a shop where a bargain might be hidden and unrecognised ... but don't rely upon it.

Mostly the finest pieces are in the best shops. One of these is Marks Antiques, at 49 Curzon Street, in London's Mayfair, where they are quite likely to have a trophy to rank with those that are presented by members of the royal family on Wimbledon's Centre Court. Certainly their selection of canteens of cutlery and silver tea and coffee services is among the finest in the capital.

In Gray's Antique Market, 58 Davies Street W1, you can find one of the most exquisite displays of Chinese porcelain there is in London. Solveig and Anita Gray's shop is like an Aladdin's Cave - magical. Kangxi plates, rare Celadon vases, Export Ware treasures, mark and period Qianlong

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bowls line the shelves, all centuries old yet in mint condition.

Nothing pleases Solveig, or her daughter Anita, more than to talk about Chinese porcelain and their many adventures searching for rare and interesting objects all over the world. To Solveig and Anita every item of stock is a cherished possession.

For 46 weeks every year the same sedateness is noticeable at Harvey Nichols, the fashionable department store in Knightsbridge where sophisticated blends with exclusive designing.

However, twice a year, for three weeks, it becomes like a battlefield with customers making near frenzied attacks on a particular rug or specific designer suit. The occasion is known as The Sale, and bargain hunters are already sharpening their swords for the battle about to begin.

The sale commences on Thursday June 27 - except for account customers who are allowed to buy a day earlier.

Six floors are devoted to clothes for men, women and children along with home furnishings, linen, china and carpets. Particularly popular with visitors from overseas are the designer clothes, many marked down to half their usual price. But be warned, you have to be brave and courageous when you shop at Harvey Nichols during their three week sale.

If you are one of the lucky twenty thousand to have a reserved seat for the final Sunday at Wimbledon, or even if you plan to watch the matches on television, there is no better way to start the day before the play commences, than eating the best brunch in town at the Elephant on the River club and restaurant on the Embankment close to Vauxhall Bridge. The buffet table here can hold its own with the finest smorgasbord

displays in Scandinavia.

Come back to the same area the next day for lunch or dinner and allow your tennis memories to surface at Pomegranates, 94 Grosvenor Road (01 828 6560), where you will find rare from five continents, presented with flair by the gourmet and peripatetic owner, Patrick Gwynn-Jones. No matter where your home is, you are likely to find a dish that has its origins somewhere nearby on the menu.

The dishes may sometimes be exotic, but the atmosphere is highly civilized with warm dark brown walls, tiffany lamps to provide intimate lighting, gilt mirrors and leafy plants that help to relax the diners.

Another restaurant that conjures up pictures, from the cuisine capital of Europe, is Monsieur Thompson, 29 Kensington Park Road. Not only is the owner a native of Paris, but his three chefs are from there, too ... and you will be welcomed by a delightful Parisienne young lady.

The owner and his staff obviously believe food is to be enjoyed and not regarded as some kind of medicine to be eaten because it is good for you. At Monsieur Thompson they are not ashamed to encourage diners to indulge in what can best be described as a little sensuous gratification. They would not disown their Bouillabaisse in Marseilles, but if fish soup is not your favourite dish, start your meal with one of the chef's specials such as home duck foie gras with slices of broche.

It is almost like staying in France when you visit the new Champagne Exchange at 17c Curzon Street. Here you can drink many of the great champagnes including a Tai-

tinger Comtes de Champagne 1976, a 1975 Bollinger or a Piper Heidsieck champagne rare, 1976. If available there may also be a Louis Roederer Cristal Rose.

The Champagne Exchange, as well as serving excellent champagne by the glass, half bottle, bottle or magnum is also a good restaurant, whose decor is an elegant, cool grey. You can sit at the bar or at a secluded table where the choice includes blinis, a large assortment of smoked fish, baby lobsters or a very English steak and kidney pudding. The restaurant is open daily from noon until 1 a.m. and there is a Sunday brunch from noon.

A lunch at the Champagne Exchange will almost certainly put you in the mood to indulge yourself - or your wife - at one of the exclusive shops that abound in London's West End. Bond Street, where there is a congregation of some of the finest jewellers, is a magnet that attracts every visitor. None has a higher reputation for excellence than Van Cleef & Arpels, and few a longer tradition than Holmes at 29 Old Bond Street. Or walk across the street and enter the exclusive walkway that is the Burlington Arcade, where Holmes has a second salon, and the shop names are all hand lettered by artists, and two beadies in fancy bowler hats patrol the area to ensure peace and quiet.

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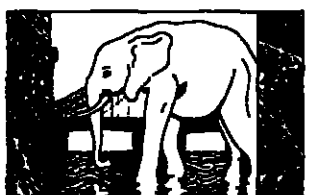
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Down every street in historic London there is something to fascinate not only the visitor, but those who have found themselves trapped by the capital's old world charm and a pace of living, that is as different to New York's as Wimbledon is a world away from the sponsored commercialism of lawn tennis everywhere else.

For those who decide to make their home here, either permanently or temporarily, finding a residence, town flat or pied-à-terre can be time consuming and frustrating. Sheila Leggett, who runs Facing South from 5 Fleur Gates, Princes Way, Wimbledon, SW19, has been a

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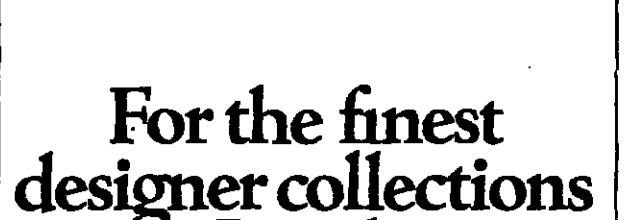
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ARTS / LEISURE

Gilberto Gil: Zeal For Brazilian Pop

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Gilberto Gil has been criticized in his native country for polluting Brazilian music with rock, to which he responds with a hearty "I don't care."

Gil, who will be 43 on Saturday, is one of the most popular, influential and hard-working Brazilian artists. He exports his native culture with a missionary zeal, but he is tired of what he calls "the university mentality of socioeconomic purists. There are a lot of small talents pretending to be the guardians of culture. They say, 'Look how intelligent we are.'"

In the past five years, Brazil has become more open to what Gil calls "worldish trends," and he was one of the motivating forces. He describes the new Brazilian pop music as "the local equivalent of the Liverpool generation. They are playing fresh music, a California type thing — it's humorous, critical, open, naive. It's got a happy beat. Brazilian music had been getting tired, the same old thing over and over. So now we've got these teen-agers going back to the beat again. They say, 'Come on, man, let's just have a good time.'"

Gilberto Passos Gil Moreira began fooling around with drums at the age of 3 in his native town of Salvador, tried the trumpet in his early teens, then the accordion, and by 18 was playing guitar and trying to sing like João Gilberto. While at university he wrote and recorded advertising jingles. After obtaining a degree in business administration, he worked for Gessy-Lever in São Paulo. In the 1960s, when artists like Elis Regina began to record his songs, he moved to Rio to work full time at writing and performing music.

The potential social and political power of popular music is important to him: "It's a poor, bloody, dirty world but if Brazil is going to play a role in it we better be conscious of what that role is going to be. We're a big nation, let's get prepared. Let's join the rest of the world. You know, 'We are the world, we are the children.' Exactly that."

"Brazil is just as ugly as the rest of the world. We live in big overcrowded, noisy, polluted cities like everywhere else. But we have light, too, and I say let's follow the light. The kids are out there in the middle of the streets and I figure I'd better go and find them there. When I say kids I mean my kids, I have six. Let's say 'yes' to what's here."

Twenty years ago, Antonio Carlos Jobim was criticized for saying "yes" to jazz. The memory is bitter for him: Jobim recently talked about it to *Cash Box Magazine*: "Critics wanted 'authentic' samba. They said bossa nova is American, which isn't true. I got bad press for running after the American dollar." Jobim points out that Brazilian music comes from the same African roots as jazz: "A musician friend of mine used to say that the only people who have rhythm are Brazilians, Americans and Cubans. The rest is all waltzes and mazurkas."

Gil said: "Recently, intellectuals started complaining about the influence of that 'foreign music' reggae. But reggae is so rooky, so African, Brazil is so close to it rhythmically — that Third World feeling. There is a folk music in northeastern Brazil called Xote — it descends from Scottish folk music — it bounces along like reggae, dook chak dook chak. They're obviously related. So they couldn't get away with that xenophobic nonsense. It was going too far. It was too silly."

11 Theater Groups To Take Part in London Festival

The Associated Press

LONDON — The third London International Festival of Theater, known as LIFT, will bring in 11 theatrical companies from 10 countries July 15 through Aug. 4, the festival office has announced.

The biennial festival will include the Peking Opera presenting Wu Zuyang's 1962 work "The Three Beauties of Tao San Chuan," a comic piece about patriarchal Chinese society; a Spanish troupe performing "Ale," described as "a cosmic farce," and an outdoor spectacle called "The Devils"; and the actor and mime Alberto Vidal at the London Zoo for three days in "Urban Man."

South Africa's Bahamoti Theater Company will present "Dirty Work" and "Gangsters." The United States will be represented by Winston Tong's musical salute to Duke Ellington and Traci Williams' "Journey," a compilation of Afro-Caribbean poetry, dance and mime.

Other participants include Italy's La Gisa Scienza, the Madras Theater of Lipbiana, Yugoslavia, the South Korean dancer Ko Oku Jin, the Pelican Players of Toronto and Poland's Teatr Nowy contributing a large-scale drama about the destruction of the old order, "The End of Europe."

Italy Fest to Stage Play by John Paul

United Press International

ROME — An unpublished play by Pope John Paul II when he was a 20-year-old student and actor in Nazi-occupied Poland, will be staged next month in the medieval Tuscan town of San Gimignano, organizers have announced.

The Polish director Krzysztof Zanussi is readying the play "Job" in Italian for a July 25 outdoor performance, said officials of the Institute of Popular Drama, which sponsors an annual theater festival.

The 1940 play, inspired by the Old Testament story of Job, will be accompanied with an original musical score and will be broadcast live by Italian television, the sponsors said.



Brazilian pop missionary Gilberto Gil.

Howard's 'Cocoon' Fine Except for Spielbergism

By Paul Atranasio
Washington Post Service

THERE are two "Cocoons." One was directed by Ron Howard, and it has all the warmth of his comic touch, his respect for his characters, his way of plugging into the humanity of a situation. The other, a bloated special-effects extravaganza, seems to have been directed by a particularly slavish camp follower of Steven Spielberg.

Walter (Brian Dennehy) and Kitty (Tahnee Welch) rent an estate next to a retirement community; they seem to be vacationing cousins, but they're actually disguised aliens, former residents of Atlantis who have come to recover the ground crew they left behind. They hire a boat skipper by Jack Bonner (Steve Guttenberg) and set about recovering cocoons on the ocean floor, ovoid, rocklike containers for their long-lost brethren.

The cocoons are kept in the estate's pool; when three chums from the retirement home (Wilford Brimley, Hume Cronyn and Don Ameche) sneak in for an afternoon swim, the pool rejuvenates them. They collect their girlfriends and spouses (Maureen Stapleton, Jessica Tandy and Gwen Verdon) and find their life in the old guys yet.

Finally, the aliens reveal the glowing, fetal beings beneath their latex guise and the movie starts to disintegrate. As long as it sticks with the oldsters, "Cocoon" has a rare kind of charm. There's a comic poignance in these lives, as they debate the relative merits of Ex-Lax and prunes or deal with loss of memory.

There are few treats equal to watching Ameche, splendid in a white suit, crooning "Some Enchanted Evening" or Brimley sneaking up on his wife in the shower and saying "Want a piece of candy, little girl?"

Even these segments, though, have their problems. The way the movie emphasizes the revival of sexual potency nearly to the exclusion of everything else starts to grate; certainly, other aspects of rejuvenation would be just as important — the ability to play sports again, or to read. And the screenwriter, Tom Benedek, has slighted the women characters; it's a shame

to waste talents like Stapleton and Tandy, but they're not given anything to do.

There would be more room for the women if Benedek and Howard weren't so busy working in extraneous aspects for the youth market. The romance between Welch and Guttenberg, for example, is just a third wheel.

What's left is a mishmash of references to every Spielberg movie from "Jaws" to "E.T.," including a drawn-out finale that apes "Close Encounters." Howard's great strength as a director is that he's able to tap into emotions that are real and familiar even when his characters are thrown into fantastic situations. What makes the best scenes of "Cocoon" so vivid, like a teenager in which Brimley, fishing with his grandson, says goodbye in one long take, are their sense of lived-in life.

CAPSULE reviews of other movies recently released in the United States:

Vincent Canby of The New York Times writes of "D.A.R.Y.I.": "The best that can be said is that it's inoffensive. The movie is a sci-fi fable about a little-boy robot named Daryl (an acronym for Data Analyzing Robot Youth Lifeform), conceived in a test tube and human in every way except for his brilliant, inhuman computer-brain. When Daryl, well played by Barret Oliver, escapes from his laboratory and learns to feel love and friendship, the U.S. Army sends out a two-word message: 'Terminate it,' meaning him."

The direction, by Australian-born Simon Winzor, who received good reviews for "Phar Lap," is as ordinary as the screenplay by David Ambrose, Allan Scott and Jeffrey Ellis.

Janet Maslin of The New York Times writes of "Lifeforce": "Tobe Hooper's directorial work on 'Poltergeist' may indeed have been heavily influenced by Steven Spielberg, who wrote and co-produced that film; 'Lifeforce' shows off Hooper's way with a whirling mass of protoplasm, just as 'Poltergeist' did, but its style is shill and fragmented enough to turn 'Lifeforce' into hysterical vampire porn."

French Organization Helps Retailers Get a Share of the American Dream

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — To many European retailers, the American dream is now. The strength of the dollar and Americans' increased interest in European goods make the dream even more attractive. This has prompted new, cooperative ventures by Europeans in an effort to break into the American market.

It seemed recently that the whole world of fashion was in New York. Hanes Mori flew in from Tokyo,

HEBE DORSEY

Zandra Rhodes arrived from London and Sybil Connolly from Dublin. Henri Chamet, the Place Vendôme jeweler, was in his newly opened pearl-gray store on 57th Street. Madame Grès was being honored by Bloomingdale's.

Karl Lagerfeld introduced his first American ready-to-wear line. Chanel's model, Ines de la Fressange, was working on ads for Coco, Chanel's new perfume. Azedine Alaia was in town with the decorator André Putman.

Besides working with licensees, more and more American designers, discouraged by the anonymity of American department stores, are opening boutiques to establish their image. Many look with envy at such European successes as Benetton, which has 200 U.S. shops, and Laura Ashley, with 55 U.S. shops and growing rapidly.

Burberry is another case in point. Besides its New York operation, launched 10 years ago, the British rainwear maker has opened shops in Washington, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco and Philadelphia. IKEA, the Swedish furniture retailer, is about to open its first U.S. store in what is planned to be a nationwide chain.

Many European retailers have succeeded in America, but quite a few have failed. The number of boutiques opened and closed on Madison Avenue within months is a cruel reminder that New York is a tough citadel. To many Europeans, the American dream is still a mirage.

This prompted the Société des Centres Commerciaux to open a U.S. branch in an attempt to bridge the gap between European retailers and American promoters. The organization is a Paris-based development company that for 22 years has participated in the development, leasing and management of shopping centers throughout Europe. Today it manages properties with about \$100 million in rental income. Since creating the Parly II complex outside Paris in 1969, the organization's chairman, Jean-Louis Solal, has added 17 European shopping centers, including La Part-Dieu in Lyon, which he called the largest in Europe; it opened in 1975, covering about 1.2 million square feet (110,000 square meters).

From his grand offices on the Place Vendôme, Solal said he first sensed that there was a new market for Europeans in the United States in 1981, "when the wind really started turning."

"We felt a desire from French retailers to get out of France," he said. "Simultaneously, we felt a demand on the part of Americans for European goods."

Solal attributes this to the new U.S. prosperity and the development of Americans' taste. "Americans travel a great deal more — they are more open to foreign merchandise. The strength of the dollar helps Americans to buy more imports and make Europeans more competitive."

Solal created an American department in his company in 1982 — headed by his sister, Michelle So-



Michelle Solal-Karr

l-Karr, a lawyer — to assist French retailers on the U.S. market. Quickly dubbed "Mrs. French Connection," Solal-Karr took 35 French retailers on a 12-day marathon, visiting 25 shopping centers in eight cities. Solal became a consultant and leasing agent for a shopping mall in New York, one in Dallas and another in Washington, all with a strong European accent.

The \$100-million New York project, developed by Madison Equities on 57th Street between Park and Madison, has set aside \$10 million to develop a "Place des Ambassadeurs," strongly geared to European dealers. Shortly after plans for it were announced in New York and Paris last month, Solal had more than 40 applications.

Quadrangle, in Dallas, is another \$100-million project, its 666,000-square-foot surface a combination of European food hall — inspired by the Place de la Madeleine in Paris and the food hall in the KaDeWe department store in West Berlin — plus a selection of shops, restaurants, galleries and boutiques. Its developer, Kenneth H. Hughes, who comes to Europe every other month, is an old hand at

bringing European flair to Dallas, having introduced Ungaro, Yves Saint Laurent, Louis Vuitton, Gianni Versace, Guy Laroche and the Wildenstein art galleries to Texas shoppers.


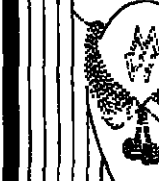

Solal, who learned his trade in the United States and has been a member of the International Council of Shopping Centers for 22 years, said half of every dollar spent by private consumers in the United States is spent in shopping centers, including purchases of durable goods and automobiles. There were 7,600 shopping centers in the United States in 1984; in 1984 there were 25,508.

With that many shopping centers in the United States, he said, "the only difference between one and another is in the architecture. But for the consumer, the most important thing is still the merchandise. Europeans will bring their own sense of style, sophisticated presentation and a different product."

Solal, insisting that "we're promoters, not brokers," said: "We've been dealing with American developers for years and we've established a distinct degree of confidence. We also bridge a cultural gap. We explain America to the French. We tell them how to approach America, when to negotiate and when to stop negotiating. We tell them of Americans' obsession with productivity, of which the French are not fully aware. In France, once a retailer is in a center, he's in for life. Not in America. After a lease is over, if the promoter doesn't like a client's bottom line, he throws him out."

Some European retailers have been with Solal's organization for years. Bernard Beyerlian, who started from a small family business in Versailles, first opened in the Parly II complex, then followed Solal to the United States, where he is now at the Dallas and Houston Galleries and Boston's Copley shopping center.

"Ultimately, we have a moral responsibility toward people who have followed us for years," Solal said. "We want them to succeed."

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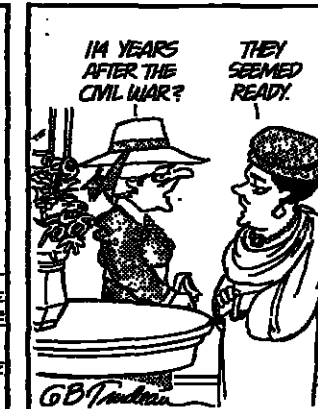
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KOREAN AIR

Statistics Index	
AMEX prices	P.10
AMEX high/low	P.10
NYSE prices	P.10
NYSE high/low	P.10
Commodity prices	P.10
Currency rates	P.10
Interest rates	P.10
Dividends	P.10
Other markets	P.10

TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1985

FUTURES AND OPTIONS

'Triple Witching Hour' Has Seasoned Traders Confused

By H.J. MAIDENBERG

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Several days before last Friday's "triple witching hour," many professional stock traders again braced for a wild 60 minutes in the life of three key market forces: index futures and stock-and-index options. A wild 60 minutes it was. The market, as measured by the Dow Jones industrial average, soared to close up 24.75 points, at 1,324.48.

Not only do the professionals expect the final trading hour of the third Friday of each month to be exciting, but they know which way the market will jump during the last hour and begin positioning their portfolios accordingly beforehand.

In fact, as early as last Wednesday arbitrageurs and other professionals began unwinding spreads involving bewildering combinations of stocks and of June stock options as well as index futures and options that also expired last Friday.

"As they unwound their spreads on Wednesday and Thursday, they commenced placing Friday 'market-at-close' buy orders for stocks in the Standard & Poor's-100 options and the S&P-500 futures," said Jack A. Barbanel, director of futures trading at Gruntal & Co. and an authority on index-futures and options markets.

Meanwhile, he said, the professionals began to sell June S&P-500 futures short and buy various June index puts, which is the same as selling the market short. Market-at-close orders are orders to buy or sell shares, options or futures at prices prevailing in the final few minutes of trading.

THE behavior of the June S&P-100 options between Wednesday and Thursday made it clearly evident what was afoot: The volume of the expiring puts climbed to 149,826, from 103,383, while the premiums, or prices of the "at-the-money" 180 June puts dropped to slightly less than \$50 an option, from about \$80.

At-the-money puts and calls are closest to the value of the underlying basket of stocks upon which a particular index is based. These strike prices are set in increments of \$5. When the current value of an option moves closer to the next higher or lower strike price, it is an indication of where the market is going.

Options give the buyer the right, without any obligation, to sell (put) or buy (call) the underlying goods or other source of value at a fixed strike price during a specified period of time.

That the pros were also heavy buyers of the expiring June S&P-500 futures on Friday was also evident, Mr. Barbanel noted. While the June futures closed up 175 points on the day, the next "delivery month," September, rose only 10 points.

Because the S&P index consists largely of blue-chip stocks, any large purchases or sales of such issues can easily move these indexes. The same applies to the Dow industrial average of 30 blue chips. Last Friday, for example, when General Foods jumped 10% on a rumor of a takeover by Philip Morris, it added 9.46 to the Dow average. The reason is that the way the Dow average is calculated, each point move in General Foods represents 88 cents in the average.

This is why the performance of professional portfolio managers is measured against the broader-based S&P indexes, which do not give so much weight to individual blue chips.

Another expert on the relationship between the index options and futures and the stock market is Arthur M. Rose, vice president and Atlantic region options-trading director at E.F. Hutton & Co. As he prepared his staff for Friday's triple witching hour, he said:

"On the third Friday of eight months of the year, we have a

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	
London	1.6375
Paris	6.5595
Frankfurt	1.3663
Geneva	1.4833
Basle	1.4833
Brussels	1.3663
Amsterdam	1.6375
Stockholm	4.6667
Copenhagen	13.6667
Helsinki	5.9444
Tokyo	163.26
Osaka	163.26
Manila	163.26
Bombay	163.26
Calcutta	163.26
Rangoon	163.26
Colombo	163.26
Singapore	163.26
Malaya	163.26
Thailand	163.26
Philippines	163.26
Indonesia	163.26
Malaysia	163.26
Sri Lanka	163.26
Myanmar	163.26
Burma	163.26
Laos	163.26
Cambodia	163.26
Sierra Leone	163.26
Liberia	163.26
Ivory Coast	163.26
Ghana	163.26
Senegal	163.26
Gambia	163.26
Guinea	163.26
Sierra Leone	163.26
Liberia	163.26
Ivory Coast	163.26
Ghana	163.26
Senegal	163.26
Gambia	163.26
Guinea	163.26

Source: Reuters. All rates are for 100 units of foreign currency per 1 U.S. dollar. (U.S. dollar = 100 units of foreign currency.)

Other Dollar Values

Other Dollar Values	
Canada	0.7519
Japan	163.26
West Germany	1.6375
France	6.5595
Italy	1.3663
Spain	1.6375
Sweden	4.6667
Norway	13.6667
Denmark	5.9444
Finland	5.9444
Belgium	1.3663
Netherlands	1.3663
Switzerland	1.3663
Austria	1.3663
Portugal	1.3663
Greece	1.3663
Turkey	1.3663
Iran	1.3663
Pakistan	1.3663
Bangladesh	1.3663
India	1.3663
Sri Lanka	1.3663
Myanmar	1.3663
Burma	1.3663
Laos	1.3663
Cambodia	1.3663
Sierra Leone	1.3663
Liberia	1.3663
Ivory Coast	1.3663
Ghana	1.3663
Senegal	1.3663
Gambia	1.3663
Guinea	1.3663

Source: Reuters. All rates are for 100 units of foreign currency per 1 U.S. dollar. (U.S. dollar = 100 units of foreign currency.)

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits	
1 month	7 1/4%
3 months	7 1/4%
6 months	7 1/4%
1 year	7 1/4%

Source: Reuters. All rates are for 100 units of foreign currency per 1 U.S. dollar. (U.S. dollar = 100 units of foreign currency.)

Key Money Rates June 24

Key Money Rates June 24	
United States	7 1/4%
Canada	7 1/4%
Japan	7 1/4%
West Germany	7 1/4%
France	7 1/4%
Italy	7 1/4%
Spain	7 1/4%
Sweden	7 1/4%
Norway	7 1/4%
Denmark	7 1/4%
Finland	7 1/4%
Belgium	7 1/4%
Netherlands	7 1/4%
Switzerland	7 1/4%
Austria	7 1/4%
Portugal	7 1/4%
Greece	7 1/4%
Turkey	7 1/4%
Iran	7 1/4%
Pakistan	7 1/4%
Bangladesh	7 1/4%
India	7 1/4%
Sri Lanka	7 1/4%
Myanmar	7 1/4%
Burma	7 1/4%
Laos	7 1/4%
Cambodia	7 1/4%
Sierra Leone	7 1/4%
Liberia	7 1/4%
Ivory Coast	7 1/4%
Ghana	7 1/4%
Senegal	7 1/4%
Gambia	7 1/4%
Guinea	7 1/4%

Source: Reuters. All rates are for 100 units of foreign currency per 1 U.S. dollar. (U.S. dollar = 100 units of foreign currency.)

Asian Dollar Deposits June 24

Asian Dollar Deposits June 24	
1 month	7 1/4%
3 months	7 1/4%
6 months	7 1/4%
1 year	7 1/4%

Source: Reuters. All rates are for 100 units of foreign currency per 1 U.S. dollar. (U.S. dollar = 100 units of foreign currency.)

U.S. Money Market Funds June 24

U.S. Money Market Funds June 24	
1 month	7 1/4%
3 months	7 1/4%
6 months	7 1/4%
1 year	7 1/4%

Source: Reuters. All rates are for 100 units of foreign currency per 1 U.S. dollar. (U.S. dollar = 100 units of foreign currency.)

Gold June 24

Gold June 24	
1 ounce	375.00
100 ounces	37,500.00
1 ton	3,750,000.00

Source: Reuters. All rates are for 100 units of foreign currency per 1 U.S. dollar. (U.S. dollar = 100 units of foreign currency.)

Markets Closed

Financial markets were closed in Hong Kong Monday because of a typhoon, while markets in Luxembourg were closed for a holiday.

IBM Link Is Offered By AT&T

Networking Ties Deemed Crucial

Reuters

LINCROFT, New Jersey — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. announced Monday the introduction of more than 70 communications products that will allow different sizes of its computers to connect to large IBM mainframe computers.

AT&T officials said at a news conference that its 3-B family of minicomputers, announced a year ago, are now compatible with International Business Machines Corp.'s systems network architecture, or SNA.

Industry analysts consider SNA compatibility crucial for AT&T if it is to sell minicomputers in the mainframe-computer market, which IBM dominates with a 70-percent market share.

AT&T's group of new hardware and software products will allow its customers to connect personal computers, workstations and minicomputers with the large mainframe computers that form the core of most data-processing operations.

AT&T also announced two new 3-B computers. The 3-B 2400, a super microcomputer, will support up to 25 users, and the 3-B 15, a super minicomputer, will support 60 users, the company said.

AT&T has also reduced the price of its 3B 2300 model by more than 20 percent.

"The fact that AT&T will introduce an interface to the IBM world shows that they recognize that IBM is the major factor in the computer industry," said R. J. Rilling, a consultant with Gartner Group Inc. "This recognition is an absolute necessity if AT&T is to succeed in the industry."

AT&T had a rocky entry into the computer market last year. The company's drive to challenge IBM on its own territory largely failed.

In March this year, company officials conceded that only then was the company overcoming the internal chaos caused by the splitting up of AT&T and misdirected marketing strategies.

The first indication of a tough time ahead in the computer field for AT&T came last summer when the company introduced its first personal computer, the IBM-compatible PC 6500. Industry analysts said it was constructed to take advantage of the huge software base available for IBM machines, but offered little to distinguish it from IBM's machines.

AT&T officials conceded after the machine was launched that following in IBM's wake was the company's only way to get into the computer market quickly.

International Business Machines Corp. said Monday it introduced two new programs that enable a large IBM computer to serve as a videotext host, and an IBM personal computer to create videotext color graphics for the host system. Reuters reported from New York.

The Workaholic Guiding Pru-Bache

Seeking Success During 19-Hour Days

By Leslie Wayne

New York Times Service

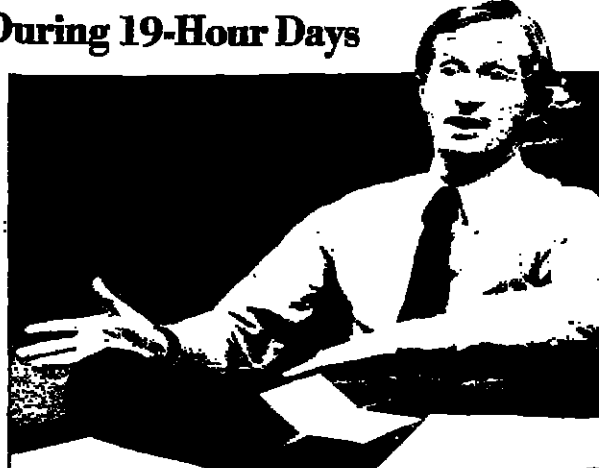
NEW YORK — Once the wunderkind of Wall Street, George L. Ball, now 46, is finding the going much tougher in middle age. He still is a workaholic — logging 50,000 air miles a month and keeping a workaholic's schedule from dawn to dusk and beyond.

But, success has proved elusive. The firm he heads, Prudential-Bache Securities Inc., has rolled up multi-million dollar losses that have staggered Wall Street. And, Mr. Ball himself continues to be dogged by the check-kiting scandal that took place at E.F. Hutton & Co. during his five-year tenure as president there.

Last week, the specter of Hutton loomed once again when a House subcommittee released documents that pointed a finger at Hutton's top management, including Mr. Ball. Hutton and Mr. Ball have quickly responded that a mix-up of dates on some key papers resulted in an erroneous suggestion that top Hutton executives knew about the illegal scheme. And, much to his dismay, the issue continues to haunt Mr. Ball: "I've been done an injustice," he laments.

Mr. Ball contends that he knew nothing of the fraud — a scheme of aggressive over-drafting that cost the banks used by Hutton millions of dollars in interest. Nor was he in a position to know, he said.

"I was not responsible for cash management, nor were the people reporting to me," he said. "I was told about it initially by Bob Fomon in February, 1982, and was told that a group of attorneys had identified the problem



George L. Ball, Pru-Bache's chief executive.

and caused the wrongdoings to cease." Robert Fomon is chairman of Hutton, which pleaded guilty to 2,000 counts of mail and wire fraud, is paying a \$2 million fine and has set aside \$8 million to repay the banks involved.

The Hutton saga, however dramatic, is not Mr. Ball's most pressing concern. Deeper is Prudential-Bache Securities Inc., which in 1984 posted the biggest one-year loss in Wall Street history.

Mr. Ball was hired from Hutton in July, 1982 with the mandate to turn around Wall Street's perennial laggard. But that has proved to be no easy feat for him or for Prudential Insurance Corp. of America, which has invested about \$458 million in the firm. There has been no quick-fix for Pru-Bache and Mr. Ball has met with one disappointment after another.

"George Ball has been given a free hand and the losses have been fairly phenomenal," said Brenda Davis, an analyst with Mabon, Nugent. "One would think they could have done much better than they have."

Added James P. Hanbury, an analyst with Wertheim & Co.: "Ball has this terrific reputation and maybe people expected miracles. I don't think this has been a stellar acquisition for Prudential."

Last year was particularly distressing. Pru-Bache reported a net loss of \$113 million — big even by the standards of an industry accustomed to dealing in big numbers. Better markets have since lifted Pru-Bache's 1985 first-quarter earnings into the seven-figure range.

Still, Prudential has not seen a positive return on its investment. It paid \$379 million for the company in June, 1981 and has pumped in \$79 million since. In return, Pru-Bache has reported losses since the acquisition of \$130 million. Many say that

(Continued on Page 17, Col. 1)

Japan Sees Lower Exports to China

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan's exports of manufactured goods to China will fall this year because of a decline in China's foreign-currency reserves, Japanese industry sources said Monday.

Japanese exports to China rose to \$7.22 billion in 1984 from \$4.90 billion a year earlier, bringing Japan a \$2.32-billion trade surplus compared with a \$180-million deficit a year earlier, finance ministry figures show.

Japanese car and electrical goods companies have already reported that Chinese orders are lower this year than last, especially for large contracts.

The value of vehicle exports to China rose to \$471 million in 1984 from \$121 million a year earlier. Television exports last year climbed to \$364 million from only \$69 million a year earlier.

However, steel, machine-tool and other raw-material industries are still optimistic about exports in 1985.

Beijing bought 7.01 million tons of steel and steel products from Japan in 1984, up from 6.51 million tons a year earlier. China recently agreed with Japanese exporters to buy 3.69 million tons in the first

Tokyo Allows Foreign Trust Banking

United Press International

TOKYO — Japan's Finance Ministry said it has approved applications by all nine foreign banks that applied to do trust banking in Japan.

The finance minister, Noboru Takeshita, said at news meeting on Saturday that the banks were all highly qualified and that the ministry was unable to eliminate any applications.

Earlier, the ministry had said it would authorize a maximum of eight foreign banks to conduct trust banking business. This was because only eight Japanese banks are engaged in trust banking.

The ministry's decision clears the way for six U.S. banks to set up trust units. They are Citicorp, Bankers Trust Co., Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., Chase Manhattan Bank and Chemical Bank.

Applications by Union Bank of Switzerland and Credit Suisse were also granted, as was a request by Barclays Bank PLC of Britain.

half of 1985, and similar exports are seen for the second half.

Japanese steel exports to China rose to \$2.67 billion in 1984 from \$2.22 billion a year earlier.

Machine-tool industry sources said China will have to buy machine tools to produce more of its own finished goods for export.

China's central government restrictions on foreign-currency spending by regional governments, delays on contract signing and an April to June suspension of import licenses have all hurt imports from Japan, the sources said.

Despite the predicted fall in exports, Japanese industry leaders re-

main optimistic about exports to China in the longer term. A new Chinese five-year plan will start next year. China has often curbed imports in the last year of an economic plan before arranging large orders at the start of a new one, the industry sources said.

Japan exported machinery to China worth \$2.96 billion in 1984, up from \$1.38 billion a year earlier.

Despite the predicted fall in exports, Japanese industry leaders re-

lates federally chartered banks, and the FDIC formed an interagency group to study the issue.

The regulators have already hinted that they would like to require

(Continued on Page 17, Col. 1)

the city defaults, the bank must pay the bondholders, suffering a loss.

The banks may have to make good on only a small portion, if any, of these off-balance-sheet commitments. On the other hand, they could also be called upon at a moment's notice to put up substantial amounts of money.

It is highly unlikely that all of these commitments would be called upon at any one time, but the banks cannot control whether — or when — their promises to provide funds will be called upon.

In the mid-1970s, for example, a number of the largest banks found themselves obliged to make good on commitments to lend to real-estate investment trusts when the trusts lost the ability to raise money elsewhere. And many of these loans could not be repaid by the ailing trusts, causing large losses at some banks, such as Bankers Trust Co.

About 18 months ago, federal regulators began requesting regular reports from banks regarding these off-balance-sheet items. They feared that, as they began to press for banks to increase their capital in proportion to their loans, the banks might try to shift some direct loans into categories that did not show up on their balance sheets, circumventing the demands for increased capital.

If a bank makes an outright loan, its total assets rise, and it must increase its capital by a proportionate amount. But if the bank issues a guarantee instead of a loan, its assets do not rise and no capital increase is necessary.

There is no hard evidence that the banks have been shifting actual loans into arrangements that do not show up on their balance

sheet. Nonetheless, the discovery of the existence of almost a trillion dollars of contingent liabilities was enough to alarm regulators. Earlier this year, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, which regu-

lates federally chartered banks, and the FDIC formed an interagency group to study the issue.

The regulators have already hinted that they would like to require

(Continued on Page 17, Col. 1)

Opel Cites Strike In Swing to Loss Of \$225 Million

By Warren Getler

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Adam Opel AG, the West German subsidiary of General Motors Corp., reported Monday a loss of 695 million Deutsche marks (\$225.6 million) in 1984, compared with a profit of 299 million DM a year earlier.

The automaker blamed the result on last summer's strike by metalworkers. Sales last year dropped 12.4 percent, to 12,838 billion DM, from 14.7 billion DM.

Ferdinand Beickler, Opel's managing board chairman, said the seven-week national strike in May and June cost Opel 300 million Deutsche marks and continues to be a burden on profits.

Mr. Beickler said the 1984 result had been further depressed by an allocation of 156 million DM into reserves as part of an early retirement program agreed on earlier by company and union officials.

Describing last year's result as Opel's worst postwar performance, Mr. Beickler did not rule out another loss for 1985. Opel's last loss, in 1981, totaled 593 million DM.

Opel last year controlled 16.3 percent of the West German market, second to Volkswagen-Audi. Opel officials said, its share of the European market in the first five months of this year was 11.9 percent, or third place behind Ford and Fiat respectively.

Ford-Werke AG, the West German subsidiary of Ford Motor Co., also announced last week that it had a loss of 298.1 million DM in 1984 after three years of profits.

In addition to falling short of its production target by 120,000 units last year, Opel also was hurt by the delayed startup of its new Kadett and Ascona models caused by the metalworkers' strike, Mr. Beickler said.

Although Opel was operating profitably in the first five months of the current year, bolstered by Kadett sales, he said the company might have problems in the second half, when vacations and other factors generally combine to depress earnings.

Mr. Beickler expressed disappointment that Opel, suffering from stiff price competition among Europe's six leading volume manufacturers, did not make up more ground lost in the strike last year.

Moreover, he said the debate about auto-emission regulations in Europe has had a "paralyzing effect" on potential buyers.

Mr. Beickler said Opel has invested 400 million DM of a total 1 billion DM earmarked for catalytic-converter development at the company's West German headquarters in Rüsselsheim, near Frankfurt. But, he added, "the economic sense of this investment has turned out to be questionable these last few months — particularly in view of the European solutions that are now in the offing."

The European Community's executive commission put forward proposals earlier this month that would make catalytic converters

superfluous for medium-sized cars with engine capacity between 1.4 and 2 liters.

Although EC ministers meeting on Thursday may reject the proposals, West German car industry leaders — especially Ford and Opel

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Olivetti Says Group Sales Are Up 33%

IVREA, Italy — The chairman of Olivetti SpA said Monday that consolidated sales for the electronics group rose 33 percent in the first five months of 1985, fueled largely by increased overseas orders.

Carlo de Benedetti told Olivetti's annual meeting that sales were 1,971.9 billion lire (about \$1 billion) through May 31 compared with 1,482.3 billion lire for the same period in 1984. He said the results were the best ever achieved by the office automation group.

Net group profit in 1984 was 356 billion lire on group consolidated sales of 4.5 trillion lire, 22.5 percent up on the previous year's sales.

Sales for the parent company rose 33 percent, to 1,198.3 billion lire, from 792.2 billion over the same period, he said.

Overseas sales by the parent company rose 126.5 percent, to 639.8 billion lire, from 282.5 billion while sales in Italy grew less rapidly, rising to 558.7 billion lire from 509.7 billion.

Mr. de Benedetti told the annual meeting that he believed Olivetti could become the world's second-largest computer company after International Business Machines and that that goal was within reach.

D'Arcy MacManus Sets Merger With Benton

NEW YORK — D'Arcy MacManus Masius Worldwide and Benton & Bowles Inc. announced agreement Monday on a merger of their advertising agencies that they said would be the largest ever in the business.

The new company will be called D'Arcy Masius Benton & Bowles Inc. and will employ 6,000 people in 50 cities and 25 countries.

D'Arcy MacManus ranked 12th among American ad agencies in 1984 with worldwide billings of \$1.34 billion, while Benton & Bowles ranked 14th with billings of \$1.13 billion. If the agencies were combined and their billings were added together, it would have ranked as the fifth-largest U.S. agency in 1984.

The accord is the second major advertising consolidation announced in the past two weeks.

Earlier this month, Lorimar Inc., an entertainment and communications conglomerate in California, said it had tentatively agreed to buy a New York-based advertising agency, Bozell & Jacobs Inc.

Lorimar said it planned to merge Bozell with Kenyon & Eckhardt, an advertising agency it acquired in 1983, and would call the new concern Bozell, Jacobs, Kenyon & Eckhardt. Its estimated billings

would exceed \$1 billion, placing it 15th worldwide.

The recent interest in acquisitions or mergers is linked to efforts by some second-tier agencies to become big enough to attract advertising from major multinational firms, said Charles Crane, who follows the industry for Oppenheimer & Co. Inc.

There was no estimated value placed upon the merger between Benton & Bowles and D'Arcy MacManus, which are privately held.

The announcement said the merger has been unanimously approved by the boards of directors of both companies and will be completed within 90 days upon approval by shareholders. Each of the companies will have equal equity participation in management.

John S. Bowen, chairman and chief executive of Benton & Bowles, will be worldwide chairman and chief executive of the new company while Hal Bay, chairman and chief executive of D'Arcy MacManus, will be worldwide president and chief operating officer.

The two companies now serve some of the leading advertisers in the United States, including Anheuser-Busch, Beatrice Foods, General Foods, General Motors, Mars, Pillsbury and Procter & Gamble.

Acorn Discloses Deterioration In Its Finances

LONDON — Acorn Computer Group PLC, the British maker of personal computers, said Monday it was seeking outside financial support as its situation had deteriorated sharply since Olivetti SpA of Italy stepped in with a rescue package earlier this year.

The announcement followed the temporary suspension by Acorn of trading in its shares on the London Stock Exchange.

Along with other personal computer makers, including Britain's Sinclair Research and International Business Machines Corp. of the United States, Acorn is suffering from a slump in demand.

The company said that since Olivetti's purchase in February of 49 percent of its shares and an attempt to raise a further £12 million (\$15 million), its sales had shown a substantial decline from levels predicted earlier this year.

The computer firm, which had a loss of £11 million in the six months to the end of December, 1984, said talks were under way with its bankers, Barclays Bank PLC.

Kieschnick to Retire as Arco Chief

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LOS ANGELES — Only two months after beginning a bold financial restructuring plan, Atlantic Richfield Co. has announced that William F. Kieschnick, its 62-year-old president and chief executive, will retire this fall.

Lodwick M. Cook, 57, chief of Arco's products division, was chosen Sunday as Mr. Kieschnick's successor. Mr. Kieschnick will retain his seat on the board after the retirement, effective Oct. 15.

Some oil industry analysts expressed surprise that Mr. Cook would advance to the company's top job from divisions that are being cut back in the restructuring.

Mr. Cook has been a director of Arco since 1980 and since last May, chief operating officer of the products division, the unit responsible for Arco's refining and marketing operations. An engineer, he coordinated construction of the trans-Alaska pipeline.

Mr. Kieschnick, who spent his entire 35-year career at Arco, earns \$825,000 in salary and incentive payments, according to the company's most recent proxy statement. (LAT, NYT)

and that Mr. Kieschnick would not see Arco through its major move, made in response to the sagging fortunes of the oil industry and to the threat of corporate takeovers.

"I'm extremely surprised that Kieschnick would step aside at this point," said Mark Gilman, an analyst with E.F. Hutton & Co.

"It seems almost certain that there must be some kind of internal dissension, especially since the changes were adopted in the height of the frenzy going on at the company on the other side of the freeway," he added, referring to Unocal Corp.'s recent takeover battle against T. Boone Pickens, a Texas oilman.

"I don't think you can read anything into it other than what you see on the surface — that Kieschnick apparently wanted to resign," said Todd Bergman, an analyst with Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Mr. Cook has been a director of Arco since 1980 and since last May, chief operating officer of the products division, the unit responsible for Arco's refining and marketing operations. An engineer, he coordinated construction of the trans-Alaska pipeline.

Mr. Kieschnick, who spent his entire 35-year career at Arco, earns \$825,000 in salary and incentive payments, according to the company's most recent proxy statement. (LAT, NYT)

Yamaha Posts Swing to Profit

TOKYO — Yamaha Motor Co. of Japan reported on Monday that net profit in the year ended April 30 rose to 7 billion yen (\$28.2 billion), compared with a loss of 35.04 billion yen a year earlier. Sales in the period rose 15 percent, to 389.05 billion yen, from 337.31 billion yen.

Yamaha said the sharp recovery was based on higher motorcycle sales at home and abroad and reduced interest burdens following improved motorcycle inventories.

The company forecast an unchanged net of 7 billion for the current year on sales of 430 billion yen. But the dividend payment is still undecided. On a per-share basis, last year's net was 43.43 yen, compared with 217.31 yen a year earlier.

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sets in the United States to 750,000 in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1986, from 500,000 last year and to increase its British output to 260,000 units from 200,000, a company spokesman said.

Transco Energy Co. of Houston said it has decided to discontinue negotiations with the M.A. Hanna Co. of Cleveland and W.R. Grace & Co. of New York for purchase of their Paramount Coal Co.

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Baxter Is Seen Dropping American Bid If Fought

By John Crudele
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Baxter Travenol Laboratories will drop its \$3.7-billion offer for American Hospital Supply Corp. if that company's board of directors opposes the plan, a source close to the transaction has said.

Baxter, however, remains interested in pursuing the merger. According to the source, Baxter also said it would be willing to divest itself of any of its businesses necessary to win government antitrust approval.

American Hospital Supply, with headquarters in Evanston, Illinois, is the largest U.S. distributor of hospital products. Its intravenous-solution business, the source said on Sunday, is regarded by Baxter as most likely to cause concern among Washington antitrust overseers.

The offer, disclosed Friday by American Hospital Supply, came just three months after it had agreed to combine with Hospital Corp. of America, based in Nashville, Tennessee, in a \$6.6-billion stock swap.

American Hospital Supply's board was scheduled to meet on Monday to discuss the new offer. Officials of the company could not be reached over the weekend for comment.

Baxter has said its proposal would be worth 43 percent more to American Hospital shareholders than the merger with Hospital Corp. A Hospital Corp. spokesman said his company would not issue any statement about the Baxter move for a few days.

American Hospital Supply said Friday that its chairman, Karl Bays, had received the buyout proposal in a letter from Vernon R. Loucks Jr., Baxter Travenol's president and chief executive officer, at

Baxter headquarters in Deerfield, Illinois.

In the letter, Baxter offered to pay \$50 a share in cash for half of American Hospital Supply's 74 million shares and 3.01 Baxter shares for each of the remaining 37 million shares. The total is estimated at \$3.7 billion on a fully diluted basis, which takes into account all outstanding convertible securities.

The letter also stated Baxter's intention to proceed only on a friendly basis, the source said.

"We are not interested in proceeding with the offer if your board of directors is opposed to it," the source quoted Mr. Loucks as writing.

Mr. Loucks added that "we are willing to agree to such divestitures or other actions" that would help win government antitrust clearance.

Baxter appears reluctant to discuss its offer because that might trigger a stock swap between American Hospital Supply and Hospital Corp. Such a swap, intended to be triggered if a third party entered the situation with a new proposal, was part of the merger agreement reached in April.

Under the stock-swap plan, 39 million newly issued American Hospital Supply shares would be given to Hospital Corp. American Hospital in turn would get 29.5 million shares of the new Hospital Corp. stock.

Mr. Loucks reportedly said in his letter to American Hospital that he would be willing to confer with officials of Hospital Corp. about the possibility of its withdrawing from the previously announced merger.

If the stock swap goes through, the source said, Baxter will adjust its offer for American Hospital Supply, which could mean \$5 a share less to American Hospital's shareholders.

Futures Traders Confused

(Continued from Page 11)
double witching hour, when just the corresponding stock and index options expire. But it gets really scary on the third Fridays of June, September, December and March, when the index of futures also expire and we have a triple witching hour. Still, not all witching hours are alike or produce the same amount of fireworks.

For example, he said that the June-September-December-March cycle normally produces a relatively quiet final hour in the three markets. The reason is that there are relatively few volatile issues in this cycle of options and futures. Why, then, was last Friday's final hour so explosive?

"First off," he said, "early on Thursday, we had the 'flash' second-quarter gross national product figures and they were unexpectedly

bullish. Then after the close on Thursday, the Big Board reported a record short interest. This meant that any upward move could spark a record amount of buying to cover shares that had been sold short. Then on Friday there were the General Foods-Philip Morris rumors and, of course, the loud and clear signals from the index-options and futures markets that the balance of market sentiment was decidedly on the buy side."

As for the August-November-February-May stock and index options cycle, Mr. Rose said there included more of the index-moving blue chips, but this factor is somewhat offset by the absence of expiring futures. The same mollifying factor is involved in the July-October-January-April cycle, which includes the largest number of blue chips, he added.

United Technologies Foresees Lower 2d-Quarter Earnings

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
HARTFORD, Connecticut — United Technologies Inc. said Monday that it expects earnings from operations in the second quarter to be "substantially lower" than the same period last year because of an anticipated operating loss at its Mostek semiconductor unit.

United Technologies said that although it continues to anticipate growth in earnings from its other operations for the full year, the results at the company's Mostek subsidiary will cause its overall 1985 operating earnings to be lower than those in 1984.

UT said its Mostek unit will incur a "significant" operating loss for the second quarter, including about \$75 million to restructure its inventories, because of a flagging demand for its memory chips.

The company said it is reassessing its investment in the semiconductor business.

In 1984, United Technologies earned \$645 million, or \$4.90 a share, on revenue of \$16.49 billion. (AP, Reuters).

The decline is expected primarily because of declining economic conditions in the worldwide semiconductor and computer markets, the company said in a statement.

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Herald Tribune
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Executive Travel

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(Continued on Page 15)

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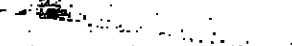
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NASDAQ National Market Prices

Journal of Management Education 36(7) 809-824





SPORTS

Wimbledon — Perhaps the Most Predictable of the Major Tennis Championships

By Peter Alfano
New York Times Service

WIMBLEDON, England — The tidbits of controversy preceding the tournament, the slick grass courts and traditional tennis whites that are reminiscent of another era and the inevitable player complaints about the intrusive gossip-oriented British tabloids, all add to Wimbledon's mystique and some say charm, as well as make it perhaps the most predictable of the major championships.

John McEnroe is a bigger favorite to dominate here than at the U.S. Open. And there is little reason to suspect that Chris Evert Lloyd and Martina Navratilova won't be meeting in the women's singles final.

The atmosphere surrounding the most prestigious event in tennis and the court surface are reasons why form should prevail. Every Wimbledon seems to produce a surprise or two, but not in the final, where the pressure usually has taken its toll of the younger players. The grass favors the serve-and-volley players but even they are more accustomed to hardcourts and indoor carpet where the bounce is higher and truer. The ball tends to stay low and skid on grass or what is left of it in the final rounds at Wimbledon.

Early in his career, Ivan Lendl, who is the No. 2-seeded player for this year's tournament, which began Monday, bypassed Wimbledon one year, saying that he was allergic to grass. He meant that the grass made him frown, not sneeze.

Lendl has since developed into an excellent all-court player who has recently begun to get the better of McEnroe and is capable of winning here. But he has won only one major championship, losing five finals, and that victory in the French Open in 1984 is remembered more as the grand slam event McEnroe lost after he won the first two sets.

McEnroe is top-seeded and still ranked No. 1 despite losing to Lendl in the final of the Tournament of Champions last month at Forest Hills and to Mats Wilander in the semifinals at the French — both clay court surfaces. McEnroe has reached the final at Wimbledon five consecutive years and won three all-England championships.

His victories over Chris Lewis in 1983 and Jimmy Connors last year were more routine than some of his first-round matches. Barring an early-round upset or another series of disrupting confrontations involving Wimbledon protocol, McEnroe should win again and in-

Rain Disrupts Opening Day

The Associated Press

WIMBLEDON, England — John McEnroe opened his defense of the Wimbledon men's singles title four and a half hours late Monday and then played for just 22 minutes before officials suspended the match — against Peter McNamara — because of the slippery court.

Play on 14 of the other 15 courts was called off following steady rain that did not let up until late afternoon.

With the score on the center court standing at 3-3, McEnroe approached the umpire and called for tournament referee, Alan Mills, after both players had slipped on the slick grass following several hours of rain.

"You cannot move at all, the court is unplayable," the American left-hander protested. With McNamara in agreement, Mills told the crowd he was suspending play until Tuesday "in view of the slippery nature of the court and the possibility of injury to the players."

The crowd, who had waited patiently all afternoon for play to begin, booed and whistled the decision.

Tournament officials, meanwhile, granted Chris Evert Lloyd's request to play her first-round match against Mary Lou Piatek on Wednesday instead of Tuesday because of a stiff neck.

McEnroe has won five consecutive Wimbledon titles.

All this success is despite McEnroe's distaste for Wimbledon's pomp and circumstance. He once said he would not return here if he ever won but it was an idle threat. "Why spite myself," he said. "When I'm finished, I'll sure be glad that I won Wimbledon. But I'll be happy when I don't have to come back here anymore."

Connors is seeded third although he has not won a tournament this year, and at 32 he is on the downslide of his career. But given his experience and competitiveness, he remains a force.

Connors created a bit of a stir after the French Open when he hinted that he might skip Wimbledon because he was homesick and tired of being in Europe. He is not the type of individual, however, who plays with his bags packed.

As usual, the seedings are influenced by the computer rankings and Grand Prix point totals, thus Swedish players such as Wilander, Anders Jarryd, and Joakim Nyström, and the American Aaron Krickstein, are in the top 10. This can be misleading. When the surface is taken into consideration, Wilander, seeded No. 4, appears to be the only serious threat among the Swedes. He won his second French Open championship this year, and although stronger on clay, he also has won two Australian Opens, which are played on grass.

Because it is played in December, many of the formidable American grass-court players such as McEnroe have not entered the Australian in recent years. Wilander's victories have been watered down.

Players to watch among the men are Tim Mayotte, who is having his best year and has been practicing at length on grass courts in Australia and England. The former Stanford University star has done well here in the past. Scott Davis, another American; Kevin Curren, who is seeded eighth, and Pat Cash of

Australia also have to be reckoned with here.

The British fans also have been taken with Boris Becker, a 17-year-old West German who has the game, if not the experience, to make a good showing at Wimbledon. Yannick Noah, who won the Italian Open and has progressed rapidly during his comeback, is a dangerous player as well. Miloslav

Sevcik of Czechoslovakia and Stefan Edberg of Sweden are highly regarded players who could emerge as tournament surprises.

Among the women, there was some controversy last week when the tournament committee named Navratilova and Evert the co-No. 1 seeded players. The committee's precedent-setting action was a result, it said, of not being able to



John McEnroe



Ivan Lendl

choose between the two. Or perhaps, as Navratilova suggested, it was the reluctance of the committee to offend either player.

Evert reclaimed the No. 1 ranking when she defeated Navratilova in the final of the French Open. Thus, a magnificent rivalry that had been dominated by Navratilova during the past three years, appears once again even. Both players are a level above the rest of the women, who had been encouraged earlier in the year when Navratilova seemed more vulnerable.

Hana Mandlikova, who is seeded third, will not surprise anyone if she wins the championship or is beaten in the first round. She is as talented, if not more so, than any player, and is expected to be at a level with Evert and Navratilova. But her erratic play is a result of constant mood shifts and a tendency to lose confidence.

The woman to watch may be Zina Garrison. She is having her finest year and becoming a good all-court player. She covers ground as well as any player and her speed will serve her well here. But there still is a big difference between making a good showing at Wimbledon and winning the championship. There can be two No. 1-seeded players but only one winner.

Tanana Beats Yankees In Debut With Tigers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DETROIT — Making his first start in a Detroit uniform, Frank Tanana pitched seven shutout innings Sunday to lead the Tigers to a 3-1 victory over the New York Yankees. Chet Lemon hit a two-run homer for the Tigers.

"I've wanted to wear this uniform ever since I was a kid," said Tanana, a native Detroit who got away when the Tigers passed him

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

over in favor of Tom Verzer in the 1971 draft. "This was an exciting day for me. It's good stuff!"

Tanana, a 31-year-old left-hander, was acquired in a trade Thursday with Texas for a minor-league pitcher. He scattered eight hits in improving his record for the season to 3-7.

"It was interesting," Tanana said of his homecoming. "I was waiting to see what kind of emotional roller coaster I'd be on, myself. I was glad to get that first pitch out of the way."

The one-time star at Detroit Catholic Central High School also struck out two and walked one. "We went at a lot of bad pitches," moaned Billy Martin, the Yankees' manager. "But he pitched a good game. You can't take that away from him. He spotted his fast ball well. That's what Frank does when he's on his game."

Willie Hernandez worked the last two innings to record his 15th save. The Yankees scored in the eighth off Hernandez when Rickie Henderson tripled and Ken Griffey hit a sacrifice fly.

Bob Shirley yielded only five hits in 6½ innings, but one of them was Lemon's third home run of the season.

"I thought Shirley pitched well, I really did," Martin said. "The ball that Lemon hit was a good pitch. He just reached out and hit it."

Darrell Evans tagged Shirley for a leadoff single in the fifth and scored on Lemon's homer into the lower deck in right-center. Evans hit a one-out double in the sixth to chase Shirley. Rick Bordi relieved and got Lemon on a grounder before Tom Brookens singled Evans home with an insurance run.

Blue Jays & Red Sox 1: Ernie Whit hit a grand slam home run and Rance Mulliniks hit a two-run homer for the Blue Jays in Toronto. They backed the combined six-hit pitching of Dave Stieb and Dennis Lamp. A brawl broke out in the fourth inning after Boston's Bruce Kison hit George Bell with a pitch.

Rangers 3, Twins 1: Glen Cook ridge his major-league debut on the mound, and Pete O'Brien hit a 452-foot home run to lead the Rangers in Minnesota. Cook 25, struck out two and walked none before yielding to Greg Harris.

Phillies 3, Pirates 2: Rick Schu's bunt single and a throwing error by third baseman Jim Morrison allowed Juan Samuel to score the winning run in the bottom of the ninth at Philadelphia.

Padres 7, Giants 1: Kurt Bevacqua hit his second grand slam of the season and the fourth of his career, helping the Padres complete a four-game sweep of the Giants in San Diego.

Braves 2, Reds 1: Steve Bedrosian, Rick Camp and Bruce Sutter combined on a four-hitter, and Dale Murphy knocked in the go-ahead run with a third-inning sacrifice fly to lift the Braves in Cincinnati. (AP, UP)

Carlton Disabled

For the first time in his 20-year major-league career, Steve Carlton has been placed on the disabled list. Officials of the Philadelphia Phillies said the star left-hander had a strain of the left rotator cuff.

Despite a sparkling 2.43 earned run average in 17½ innings, Carlton is 1-7 this season after 13 starts. He has allowed 68 hits, has walked 42 and struck out 36.

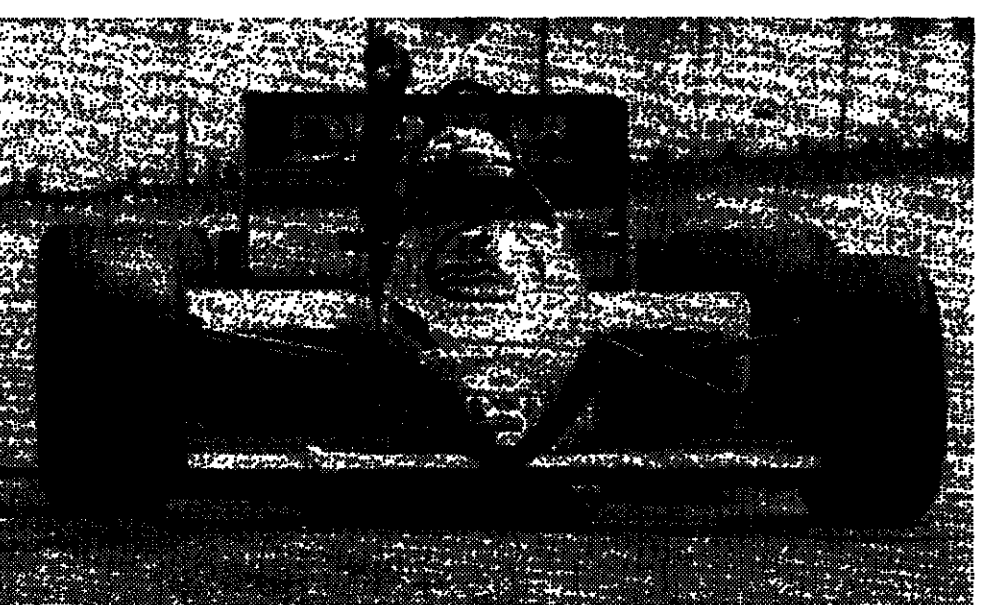
Heiden, 26, finished the 156-mile (252-kilometer) race in 6 hours, 26.39 minutes, about five meters ahead of two members of Denmark's national team, Jesper Worre and Jens Veggerby, and two fellow Americans, Tom Broznowski and Tom Schulz.

Professional road-race championships were also held in many Western European countries on Sunday. In Leclercq, the winner was Jean-Claude Leclercq, in Belgium. Pål Hagenhoed, in Italy, Claudio Corti, in Spain, José Luis Navarro, in the Netherlands, Jacques Haneznaf, in West Germany, Rolf Goltz, and in Switzerland, Gody Schmutz.

Cyclists pedaling around the Art Museum circle in Philadelphia.

Cyclists pedaling around the Art Museum circle in Philadelphia.

Cyclists pedaling around the Art Museum circle in Philadelphia.



Keke Rosberg waving to spectators as he wins the Detroit Grand Prix.

Rosberg Captures Detroit Grand Prix In Front of Johansson and Alboreto

The Associated Press

DETROIT — Keke Rosberg of Finland made the sparks fly Sunday, running off to a solid victory in the Detroit Grand Prix despite his Honda-powered Williams botching out on every lap of the 156-mile (253-kilometer) race.

"The car was overheating and I could not turn up the boost under those circumstances," Rosberg explained, referring to his turbo-charger power. "I had 25 seconds on Stefan, so I felt it was very safe to pit."

But if he starts pushing me, I can turn up more power. But I couldn't do that if the car is overheating."

As for the fire change, Rosberg said, "I radioed in to tell my crew I had to come in to have them remove the paper from my radiator and they decided to change the tires, too. I was surprised to get new tires. It takes five or six seconds extra, but you can get the time back easily with new tires."

Johansson, who spun two laps from the end when a brake disc exploded, said he was catching up on Rosberg at a rate of about a second per lap before his brakes went away.

"I had to be very careful because I had no brakes at times," said Johansson. "That would have made it very difficult to get past Keke."

Johansson, who was less than two seconds behind after Rosberg's pit stop on lap 50, limped to the finish line after his spin, a distant 57.549 seconds behind.

Senna lost the lead at the start to Nigel Mansell, an Englishman and Rosberg's Williams teammate. But the 25-year-old Senna regained the top spot on the third turn of the first lap. Rosberg also jumped past

Mansell into second on that first trip around the course.

Mansell and Elio de Angelis of Italy, Senna's Lotus teammate, both took turns in second place that before unscheduled pit stops cost them valuable time. Mansell stopped for tires on lap 26, then hit a tire barrier and had to retire from the race. De Angelis pitted on lap 29 for repairs to a front wing mount.

At that point, Johansson inherited second, 38.974 seconds behind the flying Rosberg.

It was the second consecutive runner-up finish for Johansson, who came in right behind Alboreto a week earlier in the Canadian Grand Prix.

A sun-drenched crowd estimated at more than 100,000 was on hand for the fourth annual Formula One event in Detroit.

Ballesteros Edges Langer In Irish Golf

The Associated Press

DUBLIN — Severiano Ballesteros of Spain sank a 40-foot putt to beat Bernhard Langer of West Germany on the second green of a sudden-death playoff Sunday and win the Irish Open Golf Championship.

The tournament developed into a battle between the two giants of European golf after Langer had shot a 63 on the fourth round and tied with the Spaniard, who scored a final round 66 for a 6-under-par 72-hole total 278.

They squared the first playoff hole, the 17th at the Royal Dublin course, they both reached the 18th green for putts of similar length.

Langer, the defending champion and winner of the U.S. Masters in April, putted from slightly farther away and finished three feet from the pin.

Ballesteros, the reigning British Open champion, then stepped up to send home his long-range shot.

It was the Spaniard's first victory in Europe this year. He earned \$25,600.

Levi Wins in Atlanta

Wayne Levi sank a 12-foot birdie putt on the second hole of a sudden-death playoff Sunday to beat rookie Steve Pate and win the \$500,000 Atlanta Golf Classic. United Press International reported.

It was the eighth victory of Levi's 8-year pro career, and marks the fourth straight year he has won at least one PGA Tour event.

A birdie on the 71st hole lifted Levi into a tie with Pate. The two went to sudden-death after matching birdies on the final regulation hole gave both 15-under-par 273 and a one-stroke edge over Ray Floyd, who also closed with a birdie.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE					
	G	A	R	H	P.
R.Henderson NY	52	307	55	72	353
Cooper NY	41	247	31	81	328
Boston BA	46	341	33	84	322
B Seattle Sea	47	278	50	87	322
Whittaker Del	41	267	53	79	320
Bretl Kan	40	214	34	68	318
AL-Detroit Del	43	228	51	72	313
Seattle Sea	40	203	27	63	310
Miller Mil	42	245	45	75	310
Buckner Bos	47	245	32	82	309
Fernandez Tex	48	233	28	72	289
Rises: R.Henderson, New York, 55; Whitaker, Detroit, 53; Ricketts, Baltimore, 52; AL-Detroit, Oakland, 51; Miller, Milwaukee, 45; B: Boston, Minnesota, 47; Matthews, New York, 47; E.Murray, Baltimore, 46; K.Gibson, Detroit, 46; 5 are tied with 45.					
RBI: Bruns, Minnesota, 47; Matthews, New York, 47; E.Murray, Baltimore, 46; K.Gibson, Detroit, 46; 5 are tied with 45.					
F: P. Boudry, Seattle, 87; Bousa, Boston, 84; Puckett, Minnesota, 83; Buckner, Boston, 82; Cooper, Milwaukee, 81; Garcia, Toronto, 81.					
Doubles: Buckner, Boston, 19; Matthews, New York, 19; Butler, Cleveland, 18; Garfield, Milwaukee, 18; Cooper, Milwaukee, 17; Work, Texas, 17.					
Triplets: Wilson, Kansas City, 11; Puckett, Minnesota, 7; Cooper, Milwaukee, 7; Butler, Cleveland, 5; Puckett, Seattle, 5.					
Home Runs: Korman, Oakland, 17; Bruns, Oakland, 16; Fisk, Chicago, 14; Puckett, Seattle, 13; Arneson, Boston, 14; K.Gibson, Detroit, 14; AL-Detroit, Oakland, 14.					
Shutouts: R.Henderson, New York, 3; Poffa, California, 2; Collins, Oakland, 2; Butler, Cleveland, 2; Mueller, Toronto, 2.					

PITCHING

Win-Loss/Winning Pct/ERA (6 innings)	Win-Loss/Winning Pct/ERA (6 innings)
Hendrix, Los Angeles, 7-1, .875, 3.31; Anderson, St. Louis, 3-2, .600, 2.80; Darling, New York, 4-1, .800, 2.30; Con, St. Louis, 3-2, .600, 2.30; Houston, 10-2, .333, 2.30; Los Angeles, 10-2, .333, 2.30; DeLeon, Pittsburgh, 9-1, .476, 2.30; Sosa, Cincinnati, 8-2, .286, 2.30; Sosa, Cincinnati, 8-2, .286, 2.30; Sosa, Cincinnati, 8-2, .286, 2.30.	

Sunday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.
New York	52	307	.55
AL-Houston NY	52	307	.55
AL-Detroit Del	43	228	.51
AL-Detroit Del	43	228	.51
AL-Detroit Del	43	228	.51
AL-Detroit Del	43	228	.51
AL-Detroit Del	43	228	.51
AL-Detroit Del	43	228	.51
AL-Detroit Del	43	228	.51
AL-Detroit Del	43	228	.51

NATIONAL LEAGUE

W	L	Pct.
St. Louis	45	.344
McDermott Del	40	.322
Gwynn SD	47	.377
Cruz Tex	54	.397
Guerrero CA	44	.338
Guerrero CA	44	.338
C.Rondeau Min	50	.382
McDermott Del	40	.322
Murphy Atl	47	.356
J.Clark StL	44	.340

PITCHING

NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Montreal	853 225 5-7 1
New York	851 220 5-1 7 3
(Smith and Carle: Lynch, 8-3, 4; Gordon (9) and Cramer: Lynch, 8-3, 1-Lynch, 4, HR-Montreal, Low 4)	
Pittsburgh	841 208 010-2 8 1
St. Louis	839 218 001-2 8 1
D.Gross, Guante 7; P. Williams (7) and P. Davis: 7	
San Diego	838 216 001-2 8 1
DeLeon, Sosa,	

NATIONAL LEAGUE

W	L	Pct.
St. Louis	45	.344
McDermott Del	40	.322
Gwynn SD	47	.377
Cruz Tex	54	.397
Guerrero CA	44	.338
Guerrero CA	44	.338
C.Rondeau Min	50	.382
McDermott Del	40	.322
Murphy Atl	47	.356
J.Clark StL	44	.340

Major League Standings

Minnesota	39	34	.536	
Seattle	27	41	.397	11½
NATIONAL LEAGUE				
East Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	39	27	.591	—
Philadelphia	40	28	.588	½
New York	37	29	.561	2
Chicago	34	31	.523	4½
Philadelphia	28	38	.424	11
Pittsburgh	22	42	.338	14½
West Division				
San Diego	41	27	.603	—
Los Angeles	35	30	.538	4½
San Francisco	32	32	.500	6
Houston	34	33	.507	6½
Atlanta	29	38	.433	11½
San Francisco	26	42	.382	15

Auto Racing

Detroit Grand Prix

1. Keke Rosberg, Fin., Williams-Honda, 1:58:29.851.	11. Stefan Johansson, Swd., Ferrari, 1:58:37.406.
2. Stefan Johansson, Swd., Ferrari, 1:58:37.406.	12. Michele Alboreto, Italv., Ferrari, 1:58:40.000.
3. Stefan Johansson, Swd., Ferrari, 1:58:40.000.	13. Stefan Johansson, Swd., Ferrari, 1:58:40.000.
4. Stefan Johansson, Swd., Ferrari, 1:58:40.000.	14. Stefan Johansson, Swd., Ferrari, 1:58:40.000.
5. Stefan Johansson, Swd., Ferrari, 1:58:40.000.	15. Stefan Johansson, Swd., Ferrari, 1:58:40.000.
6. Stefan Johansson, Swd., Ferrari, 1:58:40.000.	16. Stefan Johansson, Swd., Ferrari, 1:58:40.000.
7. Stefan Johansson, Swd., Ferrari, 1:58:40.000.	17. Stefan Johansson, Swd., Ferrari, 1:58:40.000.
8. Stefan Johansson, Swd., Ferrari, 1:58:40.000.	18. Stefan Johansson, Swd., Ferrari, 1:58:40.000.
9. Stefan Johansson, Swd., Ferrari, 1:58:40.000.	19. Stefan Johansson, Swd., Ferrari, 1:58:40.000.
10. Stefan Johansson, Swd., Ferrari, 1:58:40.000.	20. Stefan Johansson, Swd., Ferrari, 1:58:40.000.

Swimming

Results Saturday at the Speedo Aquatic-Lyria pool at the University of Michigan's Varsity International Sports Complex (all distances in meters):	
400 Freestyle: 1. Gary Brinkman, San Jose, Calif., 5:24.27; 2. Don Jorgensen, Mission Viejo, Calif., 5:28.02; 3. Sandy Goss, Elkhart, Ind., 5:30.00.	
800 Freestyle: 1. Sean Murphy, Elkhart, Ind., 11:00.00; 2. Don Jorgensen, Mission Viejo, Calif., 11:05.00; 3. Ricardo Prado, Dallas, Tex., 11:10.00.	
1600 Freestyle: 1. Tom Parfitt, Univ. of Cal., 20:00.00; 2. Sean Murphy, Elkhart, Ind., 20:05.00; 3. Ricardo Prado, Dallas, Tex., 20:10.00.	
3200 Freestyle: 1. Tom Parfitt, Univ. of Cal., 40:00.00; 2. Sean Murphy, Elkhart, Ind., 40:05.00; 3. Ricardo Prado, Dallas, Tex., 40:10.00.	
6400 Freestyle: 1. Tom Parfitt, Univ. of Cal., 80:00.00; 2. Sean Murphy, Elkhart, Ind., 80:05.00; 3. Ricardo Prado, Dallas, Tex., 80:10.00.	
12800 Freestyle: 1. Tom Parfitt, Univ. of Cal., 160:00.00; 2. Sean Murphy, Elkhart, Ind., 160:05.00; 3. Ricardo Prado, Dallas, Tex., 160:10.00.	

Soccer

